Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, January 15, 1823. No. 1702.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

Calcutta Lottery,

Commenced Drawing on the 2d Inst.

A FEW TICKETS still remain, and may be had at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, Price Rupees 13 0 each.

Bombay, 15th January 1823.

FOR SALE

At the Godown

UNDER THE ADMIRAL'S HOUSE

IN DADY'S BUILDING

AND LATELY IMPORTED

From Calcutta,

THIRTY Pipes of OLD MADEIRA, at - - Rs. 500 *pr. Pipe.*

Twenty half Pipes of INDIA MARKET, at Rs. 150 "½ *Pipe*

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

FRAMJEE CAWASJEE,

"TERMS: *Cash.*"

Bombay 14th December 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

This Day, Wednesday, the 15th Inst.

AT THEIR ROOMS

SUNDRY USEFUL ARTICLES

OF

Household Furniture,

AND AT NOON

A NEAT CHARIOT

And pair of well matched

HORSES,

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN

About Embarking for Europe.

N. B.—Sale to commence at 11 A. M.

TERMS,

Cash; and the lots to be cleared away within 3 days; otherwise to be resold at risk of first Purchaser.

Bombay, 8th January 2823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday the 22d Instant,

At their Rooms

THE FOLLOWING

A CASE of White Satin, Pink and Tulle, and a quantity of French Ribbon in Boxes, of colors.

An Invoice of Fashionable Dresses, and Fancy Bonnets.

A Trunk of Morrocco leather of Colors.
A Ditto of Cotton Half Hose.
A Ditto of Cotton Ball Thread.

AND A QUANTITY OF

Spare Articles of Saddlery.

AT NOON,

A Handsome set of Curricle Harness, three sets of Buggy Harness, and a case of Buggy Whips.

N. B.—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 15th January 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday next the 20th Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS

In Meadow Street

ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPER

THREE CASES OF

Saddlery

IMPORTED PER SHIP

Swallow

CAPTAIN A. ROSS.

CONSISTING of Cavalry, Hunting and Racing Saddles with Bridles and Spair Articles &c.—Also a few sets of Brass and Plated Mounted Buggy Harness.

Bombay 15th January 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

By Public Auction

AT THEIR ROOMS

On Thursday, the 23d Instant,

A VALUABLE Collection of Books and several pieces of Furniture and Household Utensils belonging to the Estate of the late *Colonel De Maisouneuve* French Chief at Surat.—Catalogues of the Books will be published and may be had (at the Gazette Office, on and after the 20th Instant, and) at the Auction Rooms, on the day of Sale.

Bombay, 15th January 1823.

MR. C. B. BOYCE, Sole proprietor since the death of the late *Mr. W. Boyce*, of the Firm of *Boyce & Co.* has the pleasure to announce the formation of a new Copartnership consisting of *Mr. C. B. Boyce*, *Mr. George Taylor*, and *Mr. William Boyce*, in the same Line of Business as the old Concern or Establishment, from the 1st of January 1823, under the designation of *Boyce & Company.*

It is requested, that it may be distinctly understood, that *Mr. George Taylor*, and *Mr. William Boyce*, have no interest in, or connexion with, the Establishment existing anterior to the 1st of January 1823, but that they take their interest in all subsequent transactions.

Mr. Boyce, whose health for some time past, has rendered him incapable of paying that close attention to business which is necessary to Success, especially to the Success of Business of the nature of his own, feels that he is deeply indebted to a liberal and enlightened Community, for the large Share of public patronage, which under circumstances, even of apparent neglect, has been indulgently extended to him; and in offering his most grateful acknowledgements, which he now most sincerely does, for these, and numerous acts of kindness experienced from particular friends, he has great pleasure in giving his assurance that no deviation is intended in the Conduct of the new Firm, from that which has gained him so many friends; and that its transactions in regard to promptitude of execution and despatch will afford greater satisfaction than could have been expe-

rienced heretofore by the late Establishment, there being now three partners and one European assistant to conduct the Affairs of a Business requiring incessant exertion and attention, and which have hitherto been managed by one proprietor only, and one European Assistant.

It being expedient from the declining state of Mr. Boyce's health, that he should try the effects of a change of climate; and, it being necessary that his affairs should be closed to the 31st of December 1822, and put into a train of liquidation, he earnestly solicits an early settlement of the balances due to him to that period, on account of the old Concern, and begs that remittances from outstations may be made to "Mr. H. Briggs at Messrs Boyce and Co's" to whom the management of collection is given, and who, alone, is authorized in Mr. Boyce's absence to furnish acquittances for payments on account of the old concern in which he was sole proprietor.

Bombay, 15*th January* 1823.

Bhiccajee and Ardaseer,

MOST respectfully beg to inform the public, that they have purchased an excellent Investment from Captain P. Caussade of the Brig Eugenie from Bordeaux, consisting of the undermentioned Articles.—They warrant the Wines to be of the first growth, and best quality, and the Milinery to be of the latest fashion.—The Goods are this day exposed for Sale on the Premises in Nesbitt Lane.

Claret in bottles Haut Brion, Chateau Laffitte, Chateau Margeaux, Sauterne, Muscadel de Revesaltes, Clermont, and Calaba, pink and white Champagne, Cognac Brandy in kegs of 8 to 10 Galls. each, ditto in bottles, Beer in Casks, Liqueurs of sorts, Ratafia de Grenoble both in quarts and pint bottles--Brandy Fruits, Figs, Chocolate, Christmas Sweatments in boxes, and other different sorts of Sweatments, French Crakers, Olives, Girkins, Capers, Anchovis, and Bologna Saucages—Marble Stones of different sizes—Stationary, Window Glasses, 19 by 17 Inches—Perfumery consisting of Lavendar Water, Eau de Cologne, Eau de Mellis, Huile Antique for the hair, Pomatum &c. Children's Toys, Plated Ware—Musical Table Clocks of different sizes—A few handsome Porcelain Breakfast setts, and some very fine Vases with beautiful Flowers—Musical and plain Snuff boxes—A most extensive assortment of Millinery and Haberdasherry consisting of Ladies Bonnets, Hats, Dresses, Veils, Silk Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Sattins and Sarsnets of all sorts, Velvets, Trimmings, Laces, French Cambrics, Silk and Cotton Stockings, Gloves and Ladie's Musical work Boxes. &c. &c, &c.

Bombay, 15*th January* 1823.

BYRAMJEE CAWASJEE begs leave to call the attention of his customers to a beautiful white Arabian Mare in Foal, now for sale at his stables. *Byramjee Cawasjee*, has likewise, on sale some promising Horses for the Turf, Field, and Road.

BOMBAY NEW STABLES,
January 15*th* 2823.

Humphreys & Young

WILL HAVE
THEIR NEXT SALE
BY AUCTION

This Day, Wednesday the 15th of Jan.
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

WHEN several new articles of Furniture will be put up for sale; also, an Invoice of Lady's Dressing Glasses, and Chival Glasses; an Organ and two Piano Fortes by Stoddant, and one square one by Broadwood to close an account; one full size and one second size Billiard Table, with three large painted Floor Cloths, if not previously disposed of.

ALSO.

Teak wood Windows and doors with frames, locks, bolts and hinges complete fit for a small Bungalow.

Humphreys and Young still continue selling off their remaining Stock, at a discount of 10 per Cent. or more, for ready money; a few brass Door locks and bolts, and some Bramah's, and Turner's Patent Locks remain for sale.

Bombay, 8*th January* 1823.

Advertisement.

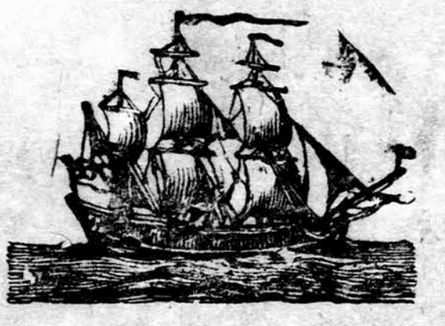
Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT *Mr. George Arbuthnot* having resolved to retire from Business, his Interest in our House ceased on the 31st Ultimo; and that his Nephew *Mr. John Alves Arbuthnot* was yesterday admitted a Partner therein.

MADRAS,
January 2*d* 1823.

(Signed) ARBUTHNOT & Co.

For Passage to Europe
THE



SARAH,

Captain John Thacker,

HAVING her cargo ready, will sail *positively* on the 1st of February next.

Applications for passage to Europe will be received by *Framjee Cowasjee* at his office, or by Captain *Thacker*.

Bombay 8*th January* 1823.

For London

WITH
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS
and
UNDER ENGAGEMENT
To Sail in all the present Month,
THE NEW SHIP

King George the Fourth

Captain James William Clarke,

FOR the terms of Passage apply on Board, or at Mr. *Prinsep's* Office, where plans of the Cabins may be obtained.

Bombay, 15*th January* 1823.

Passage to Liverpool

THE

COLUMBIA,

OF 600 TONS
J. CHAPMAN
Commander,

Has part of her Accommodations
STILL DISENGAGED.
SHE IS EXPECTED TO SAIL
EARLY IN FEBRUARY.

FOR Terms apply to *Ritchie, Steuart and Co.* where a plan of her Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 15*th January* 1823.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Mr. Higgs

BEGS. to inform his Friends and the Public that he has this day received a Superior Lot of High Cast Arab Horses per Arab Dous,

Bombay, 15*th Janury* 1823.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
FOR THE
Distressed Irish.

Amount already published. Rs.	26,543. 2. 61
Ensign H. Pickford, 2d | 9th Regt.	15
Lieut. C. H. Wells, 2d | 8th Regt.	30
Lieut. Hopkins, 2d | 8th Regt.	30
Docter Milne,	100
Mr. R. Bennett, C. Sec. Off.	30
Lt. Col. W. Gilbert,	100
Lieut. William Macan,	100
John Kentish, Esq.	100
D. Greenhill, Esq.	100
W. Gordon, Esq.	50
W. Fraser, Esq.	20
H. G. Oakes, Esq.	100
Mr. Chaplin,	200
V. Hale Esq.	100
W. Stubbs Esq.	100
R. T. Webb Esq.	50
J. Purnell Esq.	50
D. C. Bell Esq.	50
Lieut. Ward 8 Regt. N. I.	50
Court of Adaulat Southern Concan.	
Salabat Khan, Government Pleader,	25
Sadashew Baboo Row Pleader,	25
Balajee Punt, do.	25
[redacted]jee Kassee Kibeh, do.	25
[redacted]hunder Jugunath Delvy, do.	15
[redacted]ount of Subscriptions from [redacted]undry Officers belonging to [redacted]ove Court.	Rs. 128 I 0
Amount to this date	*Rs.* 28,161: 3: 61

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE 3D *JANUARY* 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

MAJOR General Samuel Wilson, is appointed to the Command of the Surat Division of the Army, vacated by the termination of Major General R. Cooke's tour of duty on the staff.

Bombay Castle, 4*th January* 1823

In consequence of the departure of Lieutenent Colonel the Hon'ble Lincoln Stanhope, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel Dalbiac of His Majesty's 4th Dragoons to be Inspector of Cavalry and Horse Artillery until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 6*th January* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the accompanying Extract (paragraphs 3d a 8th) of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 7th August last.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military department, dated 7th August 1822.

Para. 3d. Captain John Moor, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England, until the departure for your Presidency of the first company's ships of next season, 1822 | 23.

4TH.—We have permitted Captain Edward Towsey of your establishment, to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next season, 1822 | 23.

5TH.—Captain Beresford Ambrose, of your Establishment has our permission to remain in England, the further period of twelve months.

6TH.—The undermentioned officers have our permission to return to their duty upon your Establishment vizt.

Major Henry Smith.

Captain Mathew Soppitt.

———Nathaniel C. Maw.

Lieut. Charles Waddington.

7TH.—We have permitted Surgeon John Hine, late of your Establishment, to retire from the Company's service from the 27th September 1821.

8TH.—We have permitted Mr. Thomas Bradley to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment: his rank will be settled at a future time.

Captain W. Gordon, 1st Bat. 6th Regt. Inspector of Hill Forts in the Deckan, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for regimental duty.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Officer Commanding the 1st Batt. 6th Regt. dated 30th Sept. last of Lieut. H. Liddell to act as Adjutant to that Batt. until the arrival of Lieut. and Adjutant Johnson.

The Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to appoint Lieut. DuVernet, of the 1st. Batt. 5th Regt. to act as Adjutant to that Batt. vice Shaw resigned; date of appointment 1st of January 1823.

Cadet Mr. Abraham Critchly Heighington and Mr. Assistant Surgeon David Ormond having reported their arrival from England on the 2d. Instant, and produced the certificate and covenant of their appointment on this Establishment, the Governor in Council, is pleased to admit them as such from that date.

Mr. Heighington is promoted to Ensign; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

In order to provide for Honorary guards, escorts, and other detached duties, and to encrase the efficiency of the Regiments, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following addition to the strength of each troop of Native Cavalry.

1 Additional Havildar to be denominated, Havildar Major or Pay Havildar.

1 Additional trumpeter.

1 Additional farrier.

5 Additional Privates.

Bombay Castle, 9*th Jauuary* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate to Captain James Grant, of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment N. I., Resident at Sattarah.

Bombay Castle, 10*th January* 1823.

His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons being on the eve of returning to England, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council performs a most gratifying duty in recording the high sense he entertains of the conduct of that Regiment during a period of thirteen years passed in India;

Whenever their more active services have been called for, they have maintained the distinguished reputation which attented them to this country; their orderly and Soldier like behaviour in Cantonments has evinced that the justest Military principles pervaded all ranks, whilst the cordial and friendly feelings which have marked their intercourse with the Officers and men of the Hon'ble Company's service will long endear them in the remembrance of those who have had opportunities of becoming acquainted with their professional and social qualities.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH
Sec. to Govt.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY.

FRIDAY 10TH JANUARY 1823.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

The Commander in Chief fully participating in the sentiments contained in the above Government Order, has much satisfaction in giving it Publication, and His Excellency begs the Gallant Corps to which it is addressed to believe that he will ever feel solicitous for the welfare and happiness of all who have the honor to belong to it.

W. P. TUCKER.
Deputy Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

By the Commander in Chief.

3. The following transfers in the 9th Regiment N. I. are directed to take place.

Captain Levingston from the 2d to the 1st Battalion

" Soppitt from the 1st to the 2d Battalion.

4. With reference to the G. O. of Government of the 6th instant placing Captain Gordon of the 6th Regiment N. I. at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, that Officer will join and assume charge of the 1st Battalion of that Regiment without delay.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

There are no songs (said Milton) comparable to the songs of Zion; no oration equal to those of the Prophets; and no politics like those which the Scripture teach.

Circumstances that are unnecessary to mention here Mr. Editor, have combined to keep me out of a church almost ten years: it was so long since I had seen the interior of a Gothic Temple, with its aisles, and side aisles, and transepts, and altars; with its million of shafts and buttresses; and pinnacles, and pillars, and "subtill compassings, and images," that a few days since, I determined to throw off the *trammels* and miseries in which I was struggling, and again enter a roof consecrated to Prayer: again visit what I had been separated from by a long interval of varying *manners*, *customs*, *habits* and *opinions*. I leaped over the chasm between us, and found myself *once more* in the place, where in some sort, the child commences its life, and the old man waits his death; where the "rich

and poor, the strong and the weak, the feeble and the mighty," experience the same wants, form the same vows, and implore the same protection.

I need not expatiate Mr. Editor upon the beauty and expressiveness of the protestant service; on the fulness, the majesty, and the dignified benignities of the Liturgy, which sank deep into my heart, they are the leaning places of the soul on which it delights to rest amidst the vicissitudes of the world, and in its approach to its final change.—all was order, repose and charity; a spirit of mildness and peace breathed around me; and even the *walls* of the church with its pensive memorials of affection, was a silent teacher of vigilance and love. I felt in all its excellence, the truth of that great maxim of the reprobate Rochester who, when his penitence was as great as had previously been his infidelity and vices, exclaim with emotion, laying his hand upon the table, "ah! here is "true Phylosophy. Here is the wisdom that "speaks to the heart. A bad life is the only "grand objection to this book."

It is not my purpose, like the antient Architects of the north, to bespeak an *amplification of the minute*, or a *diminution of the great*, in this paper; I wish merely to enquire what are the causes that have opposed the excellence of pulpit oratory. To me they are not obvious, for its subjects have never varied from the day when the holy spirit descended on the advocates of the Gospel, in tongues of fire. They are in no danger of being exhausted by frequency, or changed with the vicissitudes of mortal fortune. They have immediate relation to that eternity, the idea of which is the living soul of all poetry and art. It is the province of the preachers of christianity to develope the connection between this world and the next—to watch over the beginnings of a course which will never end, —and to trace the broad shadows cast from imperishable realities on the shifting scenery of earth. The mysteries of our being—of our life and death—both in their strange essences, and in their sublimer relations, are topics of their ministry. There is nothing affecting in the human condition; nothing majestic or sweet in the affections; nothing touching in the instability of human dignities; which is not a theme suited to their high purposes. It is theirs to dwell on the eldest history of the world—on the beautiful simplicities of the patriarchal age—on the stern and awful religion, and marvellous story of the Hebrews—on the glorious visions of the prophets, and their fulfilment—on the character, miracles, and death of the SAVIOUR—on all the WONDERS and all the SWEETNESS of the Scriptures. Even those speculations which do not *immediately* affect man's conduct and his hopes, are theirs, with all their high casuistry. In short, in all the intensities of feeling, and imagination, they may find fitting materials for their passionate expostulations with their fellow men, to turn their hearts to those objects which will endure for ever.

It seems, therefore, at first observation, strange, that among Englishmen, when an irreligious spirit has never become general, the oratory of the pulpit has made so little progress.

The ministers of the Established church have not, on the whole, fulfilled the promise given in the days of its early zeal. The noble enthusiasm of Hooker—the playful wit of South—the genial and tolerant warmth of Tillotson—the vast power of reasoning and observation of Barrow—have rarely been copied, even feebly, by their successors. Who has ever so adorned his subjects with candied words, as Jeremy Taylor; or has seemed, like him, to take away the sting of death with "rich conceit;" or has, like him, half persuaded his hearers to believe that they heard the voice of pitying angels? Few indeed, of the ministers of latter days have been endued with these requisites. The most celebrated of them have been little more than students of vast learning and research, unless with Warburton and Horseley, they have aspired at once boldly to speculate, and imperiously to dogmatise.

If the writer of this article was allowed to give his humble opinion on the causes of this deficiency, he would say thus. *perhaps* (only a perhaps, reader) the manner in which the honours and the emeluments of the Establishment are distributed, has tended to prevent the developement of genius within its pales *perhaps*, a more adequate reason for the low state of its preaching, may be found in the very beauty and sweetness of its rites and appointed services. The tendency of religious ceremonies, of the recurrence of old festivals, and of a solemn and dignified form of worship, is, doubtless, to keep alive tender associations in the heart, and to preserve the flame of devotion steady and pure, but not to incite men to look abroad into their nature, or to prompt any lofty excursions of religious fancy. Besides, British Episcopacy is by far the most tolerant of systems ever associated with worldly power. Its ministers, (until the claim of some of them to the exclusive title of Evangelical, created dissensions,) have almost uniformly breathed a spirit of benevolence and good will; and the affectionate care with which they attended to the duties of their divine mission, might, perhaps, prevent the devout worshipper from *feeling* the want of strength and variety in the discourse of the preacher. The churchyard too, with its gentle risings, and the village spire "whose silent finger points to heaven" might supply the place of the loftiest imaginings of celestial glory.

Let me direct the attention of your readers for a few moments to ——, who is a man exhibiting no ordinary Gifts and energies. Yet, though he is a distinguished preacher, he does not afford the best opportunity for criticism. His excellence does not consist in the predominance of one of his powers, but in the exquisite proportion and harmony of all. The richness, variety, and extent of his knowledge, are not so remarkable as his absolute mastery over it. He moves about in the loftiest sphere of contemplation as though he were "native and endued to its Element." He uses the finest allusions, the noblest images, and the most exquisite words, as though they were those which came first to his mind, and which formed his natural dialect. There is not the least straining after greatness in his most magnificent excursions. His stile is one of the clearest and simplest—The least incumbered with its own beauty —of any I ever knew. It is bright and lucid as a mirror, and its most highly wrought and sparkling embellishments are like ornaments of crystal, which in their brilliant inequalities of surface, give back to the eye, the pieces of imagery set before them.

The Sermons of this Gentleman are imaginative, but not fanciful; he possesses the "vision and the faculty divine" in a very high degree. The dullest writer would not convey the same meaning in so few words, as he does in the most sublime of his illustrations. Imagination, when like his of the purest water, is so far from being improperly employed on divine subjects, that it only finds its real objects in the true and eternal. This power it is which disdains the scattered elements of beauty, as they appear distinctly in an imperfect world, and strives by accumulation, and rejecting all alloy, to embody to the mind that *ideal* beauty which shall be realized hereafter. This, by shedding a consecrating light on all its touches, and "bringing them into one," anticipates the future harmony of creation.— Such is the faculty which is employed by———to its noblest uses. There is no rhetorical flourish—no mere pomp of words—in his most eloquent discourses. With vast excursive power, indeed, he can range through all the glories of the pagan world, and seizing those traits of beauty, which they derived from primeval revelation, restore them to the system of truth. But he is ever best when he is intensest—when he unveils the mighty foundations of the rock of ages—when he shows us the "soul of goodness in things evil," which shall one day change the evil into it's likeness.— when *the strong man shall be as tow, and the maker of it as a spark; and they shall both burn together, and none shall quench them.*

There is nothing remarkable in ——— manner of delivering his Sermons. His simplicity, yet solemnity of department, engage the attention, but do not promise any thing extraordinary.—His voice is *sometimes* feeble, but distinct, and as he proceeds, trembles beneath his images, and conveys the idea, that the spring of sublimity and beauty in his mind is exhaustless: The plainest, and least inspired of his discourses, are not without delicate gleams of imagery, and felicitous turns of expression.

He expatiates on the prophecies with a kindred spirit, and affords awful glimpses into the valley of vision. He often seems to conduct his hearers to the top of the "Delectable Mountains," whence they can see from afar the glorious gates of the eternal city. In expatiating upon the revelations of St. John, he leads his hearers breathless, through ever-varying scenes of mystery, far more glorious and surprising than the wildest of oriental fables. He stops when they most desire he should proceed— when he just disclosed the dawnings of glory to their enraptured minds—and leaves them full of imaginations of "things not made with hands," and of impulses which wing their hearts to limitless Eternity.

Here I close my subject—if it obtains the approbation of your numerous subscribers, I may be induced some other time, to resume it. All I hope of them is, that they will *read* in the same spirit of good-will and fellowship as I have written: my compositions, puerile, and imbecile as they may appear to many, have ever, and always shall, be subject to those kind influences. They are merely the result of a desultory and confused reading above all order; a simple s[illegible] of observations and apohthegms, as most p[illegible]cularly tend to the proof of that great assertai[illegible] laid down in the begining of the Ecclesia[illegible] ALL IS VANITY.

LOOLOO.

Monday 13th January 1823.

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY 15TH JANUARY 1823.

The Ship Sullemany, belonging this Port, Captain Carter, from China the 20th of November, anchored in the Harbour on Saturday last.

Accounts have been received by this opportunity, which state that a most alarming and destrustive fire broke out at Canton on the 1st of November at 8 P. M. which raged withirresistible fury for 48 hours, and destroyed upwards of Eleven thousand Houses, besides the Company's two Factories. —The Company's loss is estimated at one Million Pounds Sterling.—All further particulars are unknown to us at present. Cotton sales continued dull, and there was plenty in the Market. The Viceroy continued to pursue the plan of paying no attention to the Opium trade. The price of Company's Malwa before the fire, was 1350 Dollars per Chest. Smuggled 1080 Dollars per peeul, at 2 or 3 Months credit; but the quality varied so much, that it had no fixed rate.

We understand that a Ball is to be given at Lowjee Castle on the 17th instant by the Bachelors at the Presidency, and that cards are now in circulation. We believe, that it is intended to comprize all the Society at the Presidency in the invitation; but the number of individuals to be invited, and the shortness of the time, render it probable, that cards may not reach many for whom they are intended; it is hoped, therefore, that the omission where it occurs, will be pardoned and supplied.

We have observed that the address to the Marquis of Hastings now lying at the Town Major's Office for the signatures of the British Inhabitants of this Presidency, is not filling up with the rapidity we had anticipated; the number is still far within that of our countrymen here, who we know are anxious to put their names to it. To day is the last limited by the resolutions of the meeting for receiving signatures, ; but, we understand, that for the above reason, a longer period will be given to include those names which have not been, as yet, affixed thro' inadvertence or forgetfulness.

Recorders Court

On Wednesday the 8th the Court having met, the Grand Jury on that and following days returned TrueBills,—Against Patta Vagha, Goldsmith, and Mahomed Esmael, Memon, for Burglary,—Against Purbhut Poona, Bangsallee, for Burglary,—Against Ramjee Deoraz, Hamir Somar, Bhick Dulab, Mussa Daood for Burglary, and Adamjee Sumsodin, and Jumall Nathu, for receiving stolen goods. —Against Sawboy, Hackery Driver, Dondia Coosty, Rama Coosty, Ticaram Coosty, and Chima Coosty, for homicide,—Against Mumbaruck Seedy, for Burglary,—Against Pestonjee Ruttonjee, for robbery,—Against Natha Kesseree, and Gelle Lukmidass, for receiving stolen goods,—Against Goolab Sing, Bramin, and Gungasing, Bramin, for robbery.

No Bill,—Against Joseph Eames for homicide.

No Bill,—Against Syed Mahomed Edroos for fraud.

Gulabsing, Bramin and Gungasing, Bramin, discharged.

Jumall Nathu, acquitted.

The Grand Jury having presented their report on the state of the County Jail to the Hon'ble the Recorder were discharged.

The sentences passed on the convicts were, Patta Vagha, and Mahomed Esmael, transportation to the Island of Penang for 7 years,—Purbhut Poona, transportation to the Island of Penang for 5 years,—Ranjee Dearez, Hamir Somar, Bhicka Dulab, Mussa Daood Adanjee Sumsodin, transportation to the Island of Penang for 3 years,—Sawboy, hackery driver 6 months imprisonment in Jail,—Dondia Coosty, Rama Coosty, Ticaram Coosty, and Chima Coosty, one years imprisonment in Jail,—Mumbaruck Seedy, transportation to the Island of Penang for 3 years,—Pestonjee Ruttonjee, 2 years imprisonment and hard labour in Jail.—Natha Keassaree, and Gelle Lukmidass, 6 months imprisonments in Jail and each to pay a fine of Rupees 600.

The business of the Session being now closed, the Court was adjourned.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY THE 10TH JANUARY 1823.

The Gykwar Cup, value 200 Guineas, for Arab Horses that have never won Purse, Plate, Match or Sweeptakes: *heats, two miles*; 9 Stone; Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs.

Mr. Crawford's,.....	Sussex,.....	1.	1
Capt, Fearon's,.....	Claude	2	3
Mr. Law's,.....	Donegal, ...	3	3
Capt, Spiller's,.....	Jack,.....	7	4
Capt. Fitz James's,..	Badinage,....	4	*
Mr.. Malcolm's,.....	Burnfoot,....	5	*
Mr. Maillard'	Forester.....	6	*
Mr. Flower's, ...	Chance,.....	8	dr.

Time, 1st 4 10,

A Colt Sweepstakes, of 10 Gold Mohurs each, P. P. for all Arab Colts that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstake *heats* 1½ *mile*. Weight for age; Byculla Standard. The Colts to be *bona fide* the property of Subscribers, Fillies and Geldings allowed 3 lbs. seven Subscribers.

Mr. Crawford's,.....	Whiskey.....	1	1
Mr, Bailie's, ...	Goslowly,.....	2	2
Mr. Elliot's, ...	Goughly, ...	dr.	

1st 3, 17,

Time of second heats not ascertained

Both races were interesting and well contested.

A By-Math between Mr. Vibart's Marquis giving 10 lbs. to Capt. Havelock's Recorder, won hollow by Marquis.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. Lieut. W. Jameson, 3d Cav.
Capt. E. Mundy Wood, 17 Regt.
Lieut. Johnston 4th Regt.
Lieut. W. G. C. Burrett, B. E. Regt.
Brevet. Capt Henry Adams 3d Regt.
Capt. Tho. Palin 2nd Batt. 5th Regt.
Lieut. B. Barlow, Nagpoor Service
Capt. Heatly 47 Regt
Lt. and Adjt. J. Worthy 2nd Batt. 9th Regt. N. I.
Lt and Adjt. Sterling 2 Extra B.
Lieut. Manners 13th Regt. M. N. I.
Lt. J. Reynolds.
DEPARTURES.—Cornet. C. Delamain 3d Ca.
Lieut A. D. Game 3d Cav.
[redacted]
Capt. J. [redacted]
Major Sale H. M. [redacted]
Surgeon Ja. Orton 6 Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—January 11th Ship Sullemany, R. S. Carter, from China, 23d Nov.

Do. Ship King George the Fouth, S. W. Clark, from Calcutta.

Do Schooner Lord Castle, Syrang, Sima Cassoo, from Porebunder.

PASSENGERS.

Per King George the Fourth.—Mrs. Prencips, Mr. Prencips, Captain Mannees.

Per Schooner Lord Castle—Captain Barnwell.

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9th Armed Pattamar Bhowany, Syrang Shaick Dawood, to Cutch.

12th Ship Upton Castle John Pedler, to England.

Do. Ship Barkworth (Free Trader) Thomas Green, to the Cape of good Hope and London.

13th French Ship Le Henry, Commander Plassiard to Mahi.

The H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. G. Middleton to Malabar Coast.

Arab Brig Syed, Nacqudah Barad, to Muscat.

PASSENGERS.

Per Uptan Castle.—

Mr. Wybrow,	H. M. 17th Dragoons.
Mrs Cockburn and Child.	
Lieut. Col. Wilson.	
Capt. Byne.	
Lieut D'Arcey.	
Mc. Neill.	
Do. Sale.	
Bond.	
Wilbugton.	
Surgeon Wybrow,	
Pay Mr. Harman	
Adj. Fisk.	
Quarter Master Cocburn	
Capt. Ritche.	
Capt. Grant	
Master T. Jeakes.	

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY 15TH JANUARY 1823.

The Ship Sullemany, belonging this Port, Captain Carter, from China the 20th of November, anchored in the Harbour on Saturday last.

Accounts have been received by this opportunity, which state that a most alarming and destrustive fire broke out at Canton on the 1st of November at 8 P. M. which raged withirresistible fury for 48 hours, and destroyed upwards of Eleven thousand Houses, besides the Company's two Factories. —The Company's loss is estimated at one Million Pounds Sterling.—All further particulars are unknown to us at present. Cotton sales continued dull, and there was plenty in the Market. The Viceroy continued to pursue the plan of paying no attention to the Opium trade. The price of Company's Malwa before the fire, was 1350 Dollars per Chest. Smuggled 1080 Dollars per peeul, at 2 or 3 Months credit; but the quality varied so much, that it had no fixed rate.

We understand that a Ball is to be given at Lowjee Castle on the 17th instant by the Bachelors at the Presidency, and that cards are now in circulation. We believe, that it is intended to comprize all the Society at the Presidency in the invitation; but the number of individuals to be invited, and the shortness of the time, render it probable, that cards may not reach many for whom they are intended; it is hoped, therefore, that the omission where it occurs, will be pardoned and supplied.

We have observed that the address to the Marquis of Hastings now lying at the Town Major's Office for the signatures of the British Inhabitants of this Presidency, is not filling up with the rapidity we had anticipated; the number is still far within that of our countrymen here, who we know are anxious to put their names to it. To day is the last limited by the resolutions of the meeting for receiving signatures, ; but, we understand, that for the above reason, a longer period will be given to include those names which have not been, as yet, affixed thro' inadvertence or forgetfulness.

Recorders Court

On Wednesday the 8th the Court having met, the Grand Jury on that and following days returned TrueBills,—Against Patta Vagha, Goldsmith, and Mahomed Esmael, Memon, for Burglary,—Against Purbhut Pooa, Bangsallee, for Burglary,—Against Ramjee Deoraz, Hamir Somar, Bhick Dulab, Mussa Daood for Burglary, and Adamjee Sumsodin, and Jumall Nathu, for receiving stolen goods. —Against Sawboy, Hackery Driver, Dondia Coosty, Rama Coosty, Ticaram Coosty, and Chima Coosty, for homicide,—Against Mumbaruck Seedy, for Burglary,—Against Pestonjee Ruttonjee, for robbery,—Against Natha Kesseree, and Gelle Lukmidass, for receiving stolen goods,—Against Goolab Sing, Bramin, and Gungasing, Bramin, for robbery.

No Bill,—Against Joseph Eames for homicide.

No Bill,—Against Syed Mahomed Edroos for fraud.

Gulabsing, Bramin and Gungasing, Bramin, discharged.

Jumall Nathu, acquitted.

The Grand Jury having presented their report on the state of the County Jail to the Hon'ble the Recorder were discharged.

The sentences passed on the convicts were, Patta Vagha, and Mahomed Esmael, transportation to the Island of Penang for 7 years,—Purbhut Poona, transportation to the Island of Penang for 3 years,—Ramjee Dearoz, Hamir Somar, Bhicka Dulab, Mussa Daood Adamjee Sumsodin, transportation to the Island of Penang for 3 years,—Sawboy, hackery driver 6 months imprisonment in Jail,—Dondia Coosty, Rama Coosty, Ticaram Coosty, and Chima Coosty, one years imprisonment in Jail,—Mumbaruck Seedy, transportation to the Island of Penang for 3 years,—Pestonjee Ruttonjee, 2 years imprisonment and hard labour in Jail.—Natha Keassaree, and Gelle Lukmidass, 6 months imprisonments in Jail and each to pay a fine of Rupees 600.

The business of the Session being now closed, the Court was adjourned.

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Mr. Law's,.....	Donegal, ...	3	3
Capt. Spiller's.....	Jack.....	7	4
Capt. Fitz James's,..	Badinage,....	4	*
Mr. Malcolm's,.....	Burnfoot,....	5	*
Mr. Mail ard' ,.....	Forester.....	6	*
Mr. Flower's, ...	Chance,.....	8	dr.

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Mr. Crawford's,.....	Whiskey.....	1 1
Mr, Bailie's, ...	Goslowly,.....	2 2
Mr. Elliot's, ...	Goughly, ...	dr.

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Both races were interesting and well contested.

A By-Math between Mr. Vibart's Marquis giving 10 lbs. to Capt. Havelock's Recorder, won hollow by Marquis.

Bombay.

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Brevet. Capt Henry Adams 3d Regt.
Capt. Tho. Palin 2nd Batt. 5th Regt.
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Lieut. Manners 13th Regt. M. N. I.
Lt. J. Reynolds.
DEPARTURES.—Cornet. C. Delamain 3d Ca.
Cornet A. D. Grame 3d Cav.
Capt. [illegible] A. D. M. B.
[illegible]
Capt. J. [illegible]
Major Sale H. M. [illegible] Drag.
Surgeon Ja. Orton 6 Regt. N. I.

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Do. Ship Barkworth (Free Trader) Thomas Green, to the Cape of good Hope and London.

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Mc. Neill,
Do. Sale.
Bond.
Willington.
Surgeon Wybrow,
Pay Mr. Harman
Adj. Fisk.
Quarter Master Cocburn
Capt. Ritche.
Capt. Grant
Master T. Jeakes.

} H. M. 17th Dragoons.

Per Barkworth—
Mrs. Mc. Neill and family.
Mrs. Brackenbury and Child,
Mr. Ravin and Child.
Mrs. Potts,
Mrs. Backhouse,
Major Willington,
Capt. Mc. Neill,
Capt. Brackenbury,
Lieut. Mackfarlane,
Lieut. Carew,
Lieut. Hurring,
Lieut. Ravin,
Lieut. Potts,
Lieut Backhouse,
Vett. Surgn. Price,
} H. M. 17 Dragoon
Major Meale and Child,
Capt. M. Kenzie,
Capt. Wbb. H. M. 47 Regt.
Lieut. Moore 69. Regt.
Lieut. Kedman, 20. Regt.
To be taken up at Tellicherry.
Mrs. Auchmuty and family.
Col. Auchmuty.

SHIPS LOADING.

English—Ship Phœnix, for London.
Waterloo, for ditto.
Sarah, for ditto.
Brig Malabar, for Malabar Coast.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

DEC.
17. H. C. Ship David Scott. G. Bunyan, comm[illegible]r, from London, and Cape of [illegible]d the [illegible]
20. Arab ship Fyzel Cur[illegible]om mander from Juddah [illegible]
21. American Ship Two Cathe[illegible] Elderkin commander, from Buchsport J[illegible], St. Salvador, and Mauritius the 3d November.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

15. Ship Ann. R. H. Gibson, to Batavia.
—American brig Wanderer, S. Pickett, to Baston.
—Arab ship Monsory, Mahomed Bansacon, to Muscat.
17. Ship William Money, James Jackson, to complete here Cargo for London.
Do. Ship Clyde, Thos. Driver, for London.
Portuguese brig Novo Destino, J. P. Serra, for Rio de Janeiro.
16 Ship Bengal Merchant, A. Brown, for London.
Do. Ship Elizabeth, D. Robertson, for Bombay
Do. Ship Maitland. W. Kinsey, for Penang.
Do. Ship Edward Strettell, R. Allport, for Madras.
20 Ship Almorah F. Winter for Bombay and London.
Do. Ship Mary Ann, H. Warrington, for Bombay.
Do. French ship Nancy, Guezenec, for Bordeaux.
Do. American brig Herald, J. Wales, for Boston.
21 Ship Hashmy, J. J. Denham, for Penang.

GONE TO SEAL.

American—George Ann.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP DAVID SCOTT—From England Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Simonds, Mrs. Northmore, Mrs. Smithwaite,—Miss Harrington, Miss Elphinstone, Miss Sandford, Miss Jackson, Miss Pearce Miss Arnold, Miss Ballard, —The Hon'ble Sir H. Blossett, Chief Judge, J. H. Harrington, Esq. Member of Council, J. J. Pemberton, Esq. Col. Perkins, Captain Simonds, —Reverend W. Northmore, Reverend G. Crawford, Reverend Arnold, Reverend Kirchhopper, Chaplains,—Major Smithwaite.—Mr. Thomason, Mr. Fraser, Writers,—Mr Smithwaite, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Stephens Mr. Perchering, Mr. Gilmore, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Lewin, Mr. Cox, Mr. McBraize, Mr. Fisher, Cadets Mr. Jackson Mr. Humfray, Attornies, and Master Simonds.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP PASCOA.—For China.—Mrs. Cathre.
PER SHIP CLYDE.—For London.—Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Buchanan, and Mrs. Foley; Major J. Alford, B. Taylor, Esq. H, C, Civil Service, Lieut. J. Smith; Children—Misses E. Turnbull, F, Milne, M, Milne, and Miss Short; Masters J, Turnbull, D, Chalmers, C. Chalmers J, Milne, M, O'Brien G, O'Brien. J, Breen, E, Wodsworth, M, Wodsworth, G, Wodsworth,—Short, J, Short, G, Wright, and W, Wright,

PER SHIP ANN—For Singapore—Captain Cathcart P[illegible]thvin, 20th Regt. N, I,

PER BRIG CORNELIA—For Madras and Ceylon—Five Natives.

PER SHIP DURE OF BEDFORD.—For Bombay—Mrs, and Miss Walter, and two Native servants; five Parsee Merchants.

PER SHIP AGINCOURT.—For Bencoolen.—Dr, Bell, of the H. C. service, Nicholas Lambress, Merchant, 32 Men, 8 Women, 4 Children, and one convict.

PER SHIP PRINCE REGENT.—For London.—Mrs, Macwhirter, Dr. Macwhirter, Miss F, H. Macwhirter, Miss G. F, Macwhirter, Master J, P, Macwhirter, Mrs, J, G, Hope, and two Masters Hope, Miss J, Plowden, and Master E, Plowden, Miss M, Stewart, Masters W, and J. Cunningham; Margaret Fraser, Robert Nighland, Wm, Heakes, servants.

PER SHIP BENGAL MERCHANT.—For London.—Mrs. Hutton, Mrs, Whyatt, Mrs, Sheden, Mrs, Fuller, Mrs, Wilis, Mrs, Sambolf, Mrs, Todd; T. Hutton, Esq, A, Dickson, Esq, H, C, M, S,, W, P, R, Shedden, Esq. A. Jones, Esq, Captain Fuller, H, M, 59th Regt, Captain Blair, Artillery, Wm, Harris, Esq, Dr, Cock, H, C, service, Joseph Bidgood, and Briget Bidgood, H, C, pensioners, Miss Mary Hutton, Masters James and Arthur Hutton, Misses ecelia, Sarah Bell Porterus, and Eliza Dickson, Master John W, Harris, Misses Theresea Frances Chahell, Mary Jane Chahell, Catherine Neville Whyatt, Master George Neville Whyatt, Miss Sumbolf, Master W, Wills, Master Henry Innis, Mrs, Devenary, servant.

PER SHIP ALMORA.—For Ceylon, Bombay and England—Captain J, C, Hyde, Horse Artillery Matt, Mendies, assistant surgeon of H, C, service,—Mary Gilderoy, (Government Passenger for Madras)

PER SHIP LOTUS.—Mrs, Thomas Colvin.

PER SHIP GOLCONDA.—Mrs, A, Barnes, Mrs, E, Milies, Mrs, C, Neish, Mrs, E, Watson Mrs, S, Middleton, Mrs, H, Imlach, Mrs, B, Bryant,—J, Barnes, Surgeon Ben, Establishment,—D. Creagh,—George Watson, and James Gray,—Children: Misses Shum, Watson, Middleton, Bryant, and D'Aguilar,—Masters Larkins, Shum, two Masters Creagh D'Aguilar, Vincent, Imlach, Watson, Bryan, McDonald, and Neish,—Servants James Hallowed, Sarah Smith, Catherine Darling, and Seux Hogarth,

REMARKS.

The David Scott spoke the Marquis of Hastings, from Mexico, (near on the line,) giving an account of the Maxicans, having elected Emperor, (name left blank)

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations, on the 21st Instant

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains—H. C. S. Coldstream, Lady Flora, inward bound,—Golconda and William Money, outward bound.
Proceeded down—Pascoa.
Passed up—Fyzel Currin, (Arab).

KEDGREE.

Remain—H. M. frigate Glasgow, General Lecor, (P.) and Duke of Bedford, outward bound.
Passed down—Thalia, Wanderer (Am.) and Novo Destino, (P.)
Two Catherines, (Am.) on her way to town.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remains—H. C. S. Prince Regent, Drosetshire Warren Hastings, Marchioness of Ely and Winchelsea.

SAUGUR.

Remains—H, C, S, David Scott, inward bound and Ann, gone to Sea.

Madras.

ARRIVALS.—DEC. 31, 1822.

December 25th, Cutter Mary, Capt. J. G. Gear, from Calcutta 5th, and Vizagapatam 30th November, and Masulipatam 24th December.—28th, Ship Ceres, Captain H. B. Pridham, from Calcutta the 18th, Vizagapatam the 22d, and Masulipatam the 27th of December.

DEPARTURES.

December 26th, Ship Hope, Capt. J. T. Flint, for London.—Do. Ship America, Capt. S. Elderidge, for Philadelphia.

Colombo

December 1st arrived the Ship Globe, Thomas Cuzins, Master, from Calcutta—Passenger Mr. James Young; Ditto Brig Minerva, J. F. Fick, Master, from Point de Galle—Passengers 2 Natives; 7th Sailed, Brig Maria Madet, J. Wasmouth, Master, for Tutucoreen—Passengers 16 Natives.—POINT DE GALLE.—Nov. 29th, anchored in the Offing, Ship Bombay, H. Humphreys Master, from Calcutta for Bombay—Passengers Mrs, Humphreys and children; Mrs. Deen, and Mr. Bryn; 30th, Passed by for Colombo, the Ship Globe, Thomas Cuzins, Master, from Calcutta; December 4th, Passed by for Bombay, the Ship Good Success,——Poynton, Master, from China and Malacca; 5th, Sailed the Bombay, H. Humphreys, Master, for Bombay—Passengers Lieutenant Irwin, H. M's 45th Regiment, J. Stewart, Mrs, Humphreys and children, Mr. Bryn, and Master John Stewart.

[CEY. GOVT. GAZ.

General Register of Marriages Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th Instant, the Lady of Colonel Hessman, Commandant of Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Colabah, on the 9th Instant, the Lady of W. P. Ranny, Esq. of a Son.

At sea on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of the Revd. Mr. D. Mitchell, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Baroda, on Wednesday the 25th of December 1822, after a most painful and tedious illness, which he endured with a singularity of fortitude and true christian resignation, Captain Francois Dumar, of his Highness the Guicuwar's service, aged seventy years, leaving a most disconsolate Widow, and a large family to deplore their irretrivable loss; and by whom his memory will ever be cherished, with the tenderest recollections of the intrinsic qualities of his heart.

He was buried with military honors, and his remains were attended to the grave by all the officers in cantonments, with every mark of respect; which evinced the wide sympathy that prevailed for a man whose private virtues will endear his memory to all who had the happiness to share his friendship, and who now deeply lament his loss.

Captain Dumar was born at Genoa, and Son of the British Consul at that Republic. He came to India in 1788, on a mercantile speculation; which failed; and War being declared between England & France; and his not finding means of returning home, he entered (with the knowledge, and sanction of Mr. Bodham, the Governor of Bombay into the military service of Manajee Row Guicawar, then on the Musnud at Baroda. In the employ of which state, he has since remained comprising upwards of thirty years, and during the early part of that period, it was his good fortune, to render preeminent services to the state—He was a man of affectionate, obliging, and conciliatory disposition, the sweetness of his distemper, the kindness of his heart, and the amiableness of his disposition made him beloved by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. The latter years of his life were almost one continued scene of the most afflicting vicissitudes of fortune, yet amidst his adversities he never repined at the sovereign wisdom of Providence in its dispensations towards him.

His character, was that of a true Christian, humble, and unassuming in his manners, upright and sincere in all his dealings, and forgiving to all whoever injured him.—This last tribute to his memory is made by one who has passed many happy years in his friendship and who since ely strives to ameliorate the sufferings of his afflicted family.

Departed this life at Bombay on Saturday morning the 11th of January 1823, Mrs. Graham the wife of Capt. J. W. Graham of the 6th Regt. N. I. after a severe illness, which she bore with a patience arising from her happy natural disposition, conjoined with "comfort" she expressed when approaching the future state.

a just tribute were to be ffered here mu
said, but her worth is recorded above by
meed; She has left behind her an Infant
d, and an afflicted and distressed husband
nsoling meditation for himself, in ref rence
parted, beloved, and deeply lamented Wife, is
all go unto one place, all are dust, and all t
just again," and on account of her, that her sou
n the peace she loved, and partakes of the "com
she expressed.

At Bhewndy, on the 4th Instant Ensign John Ha
Hungerford, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I. in
18th year, of jungle fever which he contracted whi
on a field detachment in the districts of Jowar. Lo
will the recollection of his mild and gentleman
disposition dwell in the memory of his brother office

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd D. Corrie, Mr. Charles Jedwin, to Miss Sarah Anne Gash, daughter of John Gash, Esq. late Indigo Planter.

On the 16th December, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. D. Corrier, John Dick. Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, to Miss. Eliza. M. Dorin.

BIRTHS.

At Howrah, on the 12th December, the Lady of Doctor Stewart, Surgeon of that Station, of a Daughter.

On the 14th December, the Lady of the Honble Charles R. Lindsay, of a Daughter.

On the 15th Dec. the lady of Captain. J. N. Jackson of a daughter.

At Serampore, on Tuesday, the 17th December, Mrs. Cashman, of a Son.

On Saturday last, the 21st December, Mrs. William Hawsman, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 13th December, at his Residence Dhee-Serampore, in Entaly, Samuel Nicholls, Esq. aged 51 years, 3 months and 26 days.

On the 15th December James Middleton, Esq. of the firm of Mesrs Hamilton, and Co. aged 72 years.

On the 15th December, at the early age of 18, the lady of Lieutent J. A. Schalch, of the Quarter Master General's Department. Preeminently endowed with every virtue that gives lustre and dignity to her Sex, any attempt to pourtray the worth of this lamented young lady, in the common tone of a panegyric would of necessity be futile and unworthy of its object; the grief and affliction with which her early loss has overwhelmed a large circle of relatives and friends, will best evince the high estimation in which she was held, and the irreparable nature of the bereavement, which her nearer connexions have to sustain and to deplore.

Madras.

BIRTHS.

Sunday, the 29th instant, Mrs. Robert Stephen balds, of a Son.

Masulipatam, on the 21st instant, the Lady of Wahab, Commanding the 1st Bat. Regt, N. I. on.

DEATHS.

the 20th instant, Henry Hodgson, Esq. of the al Civil Service, and one of the Commissioners e Settlement of the debts of the late Nabob of rnatic.

the 12th December, at Bangalore, Lieutenant all, Adjutant of H. M. 54th Regiment.—In ing the death of this promising Officer, our rs will be surprised that his Rank should so ord with his services.—He had witnessed the mpaigns in the Peninsula, and partook of the of Waterloo:—had been on three forlorn and in twenty seven general actions.—His s were interred with Military honours attend- l the Officers of his Corps.

e night of the 23d Dec 1822, at St. Thomas's Henry William, third Son of Thos. Boileau, he Madras Civil Service, aged one year and days.

t's human Life? a day, a race, a span,
, a bubble, froth:—so vain is man!!"

mous op
grounds on
ings has e
intention
Statue sh ecting
tute a fres e relinqui
and venera m to our

Resolved
withstandi That it continues not-
and unabat be our most anxious
memorial o ish, that some durable
ed at this rd Hastings be preserv-
of the resp esidency, in testimony
with whic ffection, and admiration
tues are co public and private vir-

Resolve plated by this settlement.
this meeti .—That in the opinion of
a marble s n historical picture, and
preserved similar to the memorials
fully testi ord Cornwallis, will most
by this co e sentiments entertained
person an ity towards his Lordship's

Upon racter.
Major G ove resolution being put
cond the al Hardwicke, rose to se-
forward, Mr. M'Leod, then stepped
marks, having premised a few re-
that a D d the following amendment,
presente nd Cross valued 5,000l. be
ta, to th the Inhabitants of Calcut-
stitutio arquess of Hastings, in sub-
the Re the memorials proposed in
The ions.

Mr. Hion having been seconded by
The was put and negatived.
put by inal resolutions were then
meetin hairman and carried. The
Reso n proceeded.

respect 4th.—That His Lordship be
nery to vicited to permit Mr. Chin-
of takingupon him for the purpose
the above Portrait in furtherance of
Resol olution.

Gentlem 5th.—That the following
wait upo appointed a Committee to
sure on Lordship to take his plea-
lutions. ubject of the foregoing reso-

plate
Res
tee be i
sirable, Subscri should
derate, as a mark of respectful
rence to the considerate sentiments of His Lordship.

Resolved 7.—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Sheriff.

Resolved 8.—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

Bengal Hurkaru, December 18.

COURT OF REQUESTS, DEC. 12.

CHARLES HENRY LOVING *versus* SAMUEL SMITH AND CO.

Important to Masters and Servants.

This was an action brought by the Plaintiff, Charles Henry Loving, late a Compositor in the Hurkaru Press, against the Proprietors of that Establishment for the recovery of arrears of Salary alleged to be due to him, which the Defendants objected to pay in consequence of the Plaintiff having left their employ without notice and to their serious inconvenience, there being at the time much occasion for the Plaintiff's services, in consequence of the absence, from sickness, of the next senior Compositor in the particular branch of the Hurkaru Press in which the Plaintiff was employed.

The cause came on before C. K. Robinson, Esq. Third Commissioner, who after a full investigation of the circumstances of the case in which the particulars of the preceding Paragraph were proved to the satisfaction of the Court, decreed, that the Plaintiff should be fined one month's Salary and pay all the costs of action for his improper conduct—agreeably to the rules of the Court

CORAM COMUL SEN propo
e thinks of the Meeting to th
man for his able assistance, which
net with universal approbation.
e Meeting was most respectably at-
ed, amounting to between thirty and
of the most opulent Natives and
or seven European Gentlemen, the
er of which were attracted by the
elty of the thing, this being we be-
ve the first Public Meeting of the
ative Inhabitants ever yet held in Cal-
tta; which considering it's being the
st, went off with much order and regu-
ity—*Cal. Jour. Dec.* 23.

On Friday about 11 o'clock A. M. the
asonic Procession, to which we for-
ly alluded, moved from the Town
Hall towards the Government House.
The Junior Lodges preceded, and Lodge
Industry and Perseverance, Star in the
East, and the Provincial Grand Lodge,
brought up the rear. The Brethren
marched two and two, dressed in the par-
ticular clothing of their respective or-
ders; Each Lodge was preceded by its
own banner, borne by a junior Brother;
while the Master ushered on by the
Wardens, Deacons and other Officers,
wearing their official jewels and orna-
ments, followed in due and regular or-
der. The way between the Town Hall
and Government House was kept clear
by Native Troops,—beyond whom stood
a double line of carriages and innume-
rable foot passengers, all anxious to see
the Brethren pass. A Military Band
playing a Masonic March, led the head
of the column, which on its arrival at
the grand northern stair case began its
ascent, and was soon followed by the
rest of the procession. Each Lodge as
it deployed into the upper marble hall,
took up the position assigned it on
the right and left,—until the whole
of the Brethren formed an oblong
hollow square within the pillars. At
one end of the square, upon a raised Ma
sonic throne under the Canopy, sat h
Lordship. Before him stood an alta
on which reposed the Holy Bible. O
the left hand of his Lordship stood t
Marchioness; near her we observed s
veral Ladies of distinction. His Exc
lency the Honorable Sir E. PAGET a
the chief public functionaries, were a
present. The assemblage altogeth
comprised an aggregate of rank and
shion, beauty and elegance, seldom to
seen; and there was nothing to m
the scene what every one felt it to be
truly grand and imposing moral spe
cle. The hollow square having
completely formed, and perfect still
having succeeded, the Provincial Gr
Master (Mr. LARKINS) stepped u
the altar in front of his Lordship,
in a firm and distinct voice, rea
excellent Address prepared for the
sion. After going through it, he ad
ed towards his Lordship, into

...go
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...N gave i
...Ktion ought
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... with respe PRESS
...IONS TAKEN o had in a
...NDIA, which he th the prin-
great measure led to m utta, and
cipal improvements of of their
mainly contributed to
comforts. TOO DEI

BABOO RADAH ...ished like
seconded the motion; a ...ess should
wise to propose that the ... to His
state their great oblig their vari-
Lordship for his tolera ecially of
ous Religious rites; a ws, which
the Suttees or Burning of drance.
was still permitted with N second-

BABOO RAM COMUL ...y carrie
ed the motion, which was ...sen
being supported by nearly ...NNER.

BABOO RADAMADU ...he Meet-
GEE then rose and addre me more
ing; as he was anxious the ration
lasting token of regard a evolent
should be presented to the a grand
Governor, he would proposed to his
Triumphal Arch should be Chand-
Lordship's Memory at the he tablet
paul Ghaut, to be adorned nd the
bearing suitable inscriptio of His
whole structure crowned by a
Lordship. be re-

This last proposition seem ...entle-
ceived with joy by some of ...nfuse
men present, and a good deal age en-
conversation in the Native l opini-
sued, but whether the differe ts, or
on was as to who was to pa not; suf-
from what other cause we kn d's pro-
fice it to say that like Mr. M is well-
position for a Diamond Staso few
intended proposition met ound.
supporters that it fell to th thanks

The CHAIRMAN move or con-
of the Assembly to the Sher arried
vening the present Meetin
unanimously.

There is a Native report current in town, that nearly the whole of the town of Aleppo had been destroyed by an Earthquake which swallowed up about fifty thousand of the Inhabitants. We give this as we received it, without vouching for its accuracy.

By the same authority it would appear that the town of Bagdat was surrounded by a hostile Persian army; and such was the vigorous state of the blockade, that not even a letter could be passed into the town.

The India Gazette Dec. 19.

PUBLIC MEETING

PUBLIC MEETING OF NATIVES AT THE TOWN HALL.

In compliance with a Notice published on the 18th instant, by the Sheriff of Calcutta, a numerous Meeting of the principal Native Inhabitants was on Saturday held at the Town-Hall, to deliberate on a suitable Address to be presented to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, on his approaching departure from India.

The Meeting having been opened by the Sheriff,

BABOO RAM COMUL SEN moved that BABOO HURRY MOHUN TAGORE be called to the Chair, which was unanimously supported.

BABOO HURRY MOHUN TAGORE having taken the Chair, addressed the Meeting in English, reminding them of the purpose, for which the present Assembly was convened, and of

hands he delivered it. His Lordship now rose, and replied to the address of the Masonic body in an eloquent and affecting speech, of which it is to be hoped the public will ere long be put in possession in a more correct report than any we could offer. In the hope that this may prove the case, we forbear from giving what could only be a garbled outline of it. It appeared to us, and we think it must have done so to all present, that the Masonic Address was a thing of veneration, and real attachment---not of formality or mere ceremony. His Lordship after concluding his admirable reply, left his Masonic throne, and bowed to the Brethren with the utmost affability as they wheeled past him two and two. The Procession then returned to the Town Hall, where the Brethren disrobed and dispersed. There is to be another grand Masonic Procession in the forenoon of Friday next, the 27th instant being St. John's when the Brethren will proceed to the Cathedral to hear divine service. The Noble Grand Master, it is understood, will be present.

India Gazette Dec. 23.

The Hon. Sir HENRY BLOSSETT, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, landed at the Chandpaul Ghaut, about 11 o'clock on Saturday forenoon, and having proceeded to the Court-House took the Oath and his seat on the Bench, under the usual Salute (of 17 Guns) from the Ramparts of Fort William. His Lordship is thought to have a remarkable personal resemblance to the Hon. Sir E. H, EAST, his predecessor in Office.

The Hon. J. H. HARRINGTON, also took his seat nearly about the same time, as a Member of the Supreme Council as announced in the following.—

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Fort William December 21. 1822.

The Honourable the Court of Directors having been pleased to nominate the Honourable JOHN HERBERT HARRINGTON, Esq. to be a provisional Member of the Supreme Council of Fort William, the Honourable JOHN HERBERT HARRINGTON, Esq. has accordingly this day taken the usual oaths and his seat as a Member of the Supreme Council, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

Published by Order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council. (Signed) C. LUSHINGTON. *Actg. Chief Sec. to Govt.*

The Farewell Entertainment to the Marquess and Marchioness of Hastings given at Chouringhee on Friday Evening, attracted a very large audience: all parts of the House were crowded, and many could not be accommodated with [illegible] et those who were absent may well re[illegible] they have lost a scene the like of [illegible] can hardly expect to see again. Of [illegible]ance we have little to say, as a Cor[illegible]has kindly, undertaken the duty of [illegible]pt that it was such as to give abun[illegible]ion. The most of the characters were very happily cast and their performance both individually and collectively was with few exceptions deserving of every praise. The merits of the distinguished Amateur who personated OAKLEY and afterwards represented the Corps Dramatique in delivering the Address, being so well known and appreciated, it is unnecessary to say more than that he fulfilled the high expectations his appearance is always sure to create. Mrs. Kelly as the JEALOUS WIFE, was full of noise, bustle, and fury; and in counterfeiting suspicion, rage, tenderness, in rapid succession she was eminently successful. MAJOR OAKLY, appeared to greater advantage than ever we recollect to have seen him in any other character, and gave great interest to the part of the caustic Bachelor. LORD TRINKET more than supported his already high character in this line of acting; and not to mention the other characters which were all creditably sustained, we believe the piece would bear repetition better than any thing that has been brought out for a considerable time.

Of the most interesting event of the Evening, the delivery of the Address, it would be impossible to convey an adequate conception to our readers without the elegant composition so impressively recited by the Chief Ornament of the Boards. Let them conceive the whole Indian Community voluntarily convoked together as far almost as such a thing is practicable—an assemblage of persons of every class, who had the means or inclination to be present, but including nearly all the most respectable Members of this Society. The Supporters of the Theatre come forward in presence of this august assembly, and publicly express their affection and gratitude to its distinguished Patrons—who now for the last time honour them with their countenance; and their feelings of regret that this must be the last—feelings expressed in the most elegant language—delivered by one who on these very boards has been so often crowned with Thespian laurels—and reechoed by the august audience whose long, loud plaudits say AMEN at every pause. There is no Prince or Princess on earth, even if in the fullest blaze of popularity and fame, but might have looked on with envy. Who would not court the voice of Public Opinion (harsh and severe though it sometimes be) when it has such glorious rewards in store, that in one night may wipe out the memory of years of pain!

The Public Meeting of Natives at the Town Hall on Saturday, (the first one of the kind, says a Cotemporary, we believe, ever sanctioned) for the purpose of expressing their sentiments regarding the Marquess of Hastings, is reported to have been highly respectable and an Address to him was voted. A triumphal Arch to be erected at the Chandpaul Ghaut as a lasting Memorial of his Lordrhip in this country is said to have been proposed; but we have no certain intelligence on this point, nor of what was said, respecting the Liberty of the Press, which strange to tell, after being abandoned by the "*British* Inhabitants" of Calcutta as unworthy of mention or regard, has found Advocates (it is rumoured) among the *Natives* of Hindoostan!

O tempora. O mores! Tell it not in England! Publish it not in the streets of London! We are almost ashamed to confess that we are afraid for the h[illegible]men that rumor should be confirmed. What will Free born Britons from the boasted Land of Liberty say—if they see themselves thus eclipsed in Public Spirit by the Children of Superstition" by a nation of poor "Benighted Idolaters?" If such be the case, we can see no means of saving the honour of Britannia but by calling a new Meeting of the British Inhabitants" of Calcutta to prepare a Supplementary. Address, touching the Removal of the Censorship, which proves to have been so improperly omitted

Bengal Hurkaru.—December 23.

Madras.

The Ship *Henry Porcher*, which sailed from Madras the middle of July reached the Cape towards the end of September, and proceeded on her voyage to England very early in October. His Majesty's Ship *Leander* arrived at the Cape at the beginning of October.

Second Suppl. to the M. Cour. Dec. 31.

Penang.

Nov. 20, 1822.

Accounts brought by the Brig Louisa, recently arrived from Acheen, state that an attempt had been made to poison the King and Queen of Acheen, by a Naquedah, who has been seized and put into prison. It is the intention of the King, it is said, to assemble the Chiefs of his Dominions and to have a regular trial instituted, by whose Verdict he will be guided in awarding the punishment.

Ceylon.

DEC. 14, 1822.

The Portuguese Ship Castro, whose arrival at Galle is announced in our shipping report has had a very long passage from Macao (3 months) and the crew have suffered severely from disease; eight men died on the voyage, and when she came to Galle all the survivors but eight were ill: the disorder, a species of scurvy, is ascertained not to be contagious, as was, at her first anchoring, apprehended.

Second Suppl. to the M. Cour. Dec. 31.

English News.

MANCESTER PAPER.—AUGUST 3d.

Advices have been received from Constantinople, which assert that an important victory had been obtained by the Turks, under the command of the Pacha of Bagdad, over the Persian troops, a short distance from Bagdad. The victory is said to have been complete, the Persians being compelled to retire [illegible] the loss of 4,000 men killed

and 700 prisoners. The Prince of Persia was at Erzerum, A strong fortress had been re-taken by the Turkish troops. This news must be received with some hesitation.

The number of soldiers of the royal guard brought into the *depôt* of prisoners at Madrid, amounted, on the morning of the 11th, to 1,223, comprising two officers. There have since been brought in 300 more, among them D. J. de la Porte des Pierres, accidental commander of the revolted battalions, and the officer Vallarino. The very small number of those who kept in arms have since presented themselves in detail to the alcaldes of the villages, to take advantage of the amnesty offered by General Placencia on his entering the Escurial. The troops charged with the pursuit of the fugitives have returned to Madrid.

The liberals at Madrid have opened a subscription in favour of the families of the guards, victims of seduction, who have been killed or wounded in the late transactions. Many of the victims of fanaticism or corruption are old soldiers, who served under the orders of General Ballasteros in the war of independence. The charge d' affaires of England sent 3,000 reals (£30.) towards the subscription; raising thus the honour of his nation, compromised by the conduct of some of its agents towards the oppressed in another part of Europe.

By virtue of a convention entered into between Sir Thomas Hardy and the Peruvian government the article of the commercial regulations [illegible], consignees to be Peruvian citizens, is dispensed with in favour of British subjects, on their paying 5 per cent. on the established duties.

Private letters from Russia give as frightful accounts of the deplorable state of the Russian peasantry, as the letters from Ireland contain of the wretched sufferings of that population. The farmers can get no buyers for their produce, and the people are perishing with hunger. The nobles, so far from reaping benefit from their possessions, find themselves obliged to purchase food for their slaves. There is plenty of food, but the great mass of consumers have no money. At Odessa, wheat, brought from the interior of Poland and Russia, is worth no more than 15s. a quarter, and other descriptions of grain are low in proportion. The great bulk of his Imperial Majesty's subjects are labouring under the greatest distress.

A Greek Slave in Liverpool.—The domestic misery experienced by the wretched Greeks, who fall a prey to the avarice or cruelty of the Turks, may be conceived by the following fact. Captain Dobson, of the *Arab*, recently arrived in Liverpool, from Smyrna has brought with him a Greek boy, about ten years of age, whom he actually purchased for eleven shillings. The youth was sold at the common bazaar, together with his mother, brothers, and sisters; his father having been previously killed.

Mr. O'Meara and Mr. Walter.—Mr. O'Meara's book "*A Voice from St. Helena*," contains an accusation of venality against "the ***** newspaper," in a passage imputed to Bonaparte, wherein he affirms, that that paper was, in 1814, in the pay of the Bourbons, and then received 3000l. The *Times* took up this, as alluding to itself, and says that Mr. O'Meara *lies* if he charges *it* with venality: and asks, "who can be meant but us?" Mr O'Meara, conceiving himself grossly outraged by this imputation, applied to Mr. Walter in vain for satisfaction, and having afterwards fallen in with a Mr. Walter horsewhipped him before several spectators. It appears, however, that the Mr. Walter thus assaulted has no connection with the *Times*—his brother being the man, and, at the time, in the country. Mr. O'Meara, in consequence, has published a letter to the former, expressing his extreme regret at the unfortunate circumstance, he having no intention whatever of chastising an innocent man; and Mr. Walter has, in consequence, foregone all legal proceedings against him.

Inquest at York Barracks—A week prior to the 2d (or Queen's regiment of foot) marching from Hull through York, on their route to Ireland, John Furnel, a private in that corps, was tried by a court martial, for having in his possession a silver spoon, which had been stolen from the mess. He was sentenced to receive 300 lashes, which punishment was inflicted. When the route was received by the corps, he was conveyed to York on a baggage cart. After he arrived there, it was found requisite that he should be admitted into the hospital at the York barracks, where every humane attention was paid to him, and the ablest medical assistance afforded. But, after lingering in great torture until Friday the 19th instant he expired. An inquest was held on the body on the 22d, but for want of evidence, it was adjourned until the 29th, to give time for the arrival of witnesses from Ireland, whither the regiment had proceeded. These witnesses arriving sooner than was expected, the inquest was resumed on the 27th ult. The first witness examined was the adjutant of the regiment, who stated that the man was tried by a court-martial for the offence we have mentioned, and was sentenced to receive *three hundred lashes* which were inflicted upon him on the 23d of June; that no more lashes were given than the number ordered by the court (quite enough, we should think). The next witness was the surgeon who stated, that after the flogging the man was sent to the hospital at Hull, where he remained until the regiment marched for York, when he was put upon one of the baggage carts. Witness examined his back at the conclusion of the first day's march, and found it going on well; but during the second day the man complained very much, and witness examined him on the arrival of the baggage at Market Weighton, when he found that a mortification had commenced, and that the man was in a high fever. He examined him again on the third night, when he found that the fever had subsided, but the mortification had increased. As witness did not know of *any proper medical man* under whose care he could leave him, he was taken on to York (another day's march!) where he was sent to the hospital, where witness left him, and where he died. The weather was *excessively hot* during the march. This terminated the evidence: and the jury, after due deliberation brought in a verdict "That the deceased received 300 lashes, and that he died of the same, and of the fever, mortification, and debility arising therefrom."—One of the jury who went to view the body, said that *the bones of the back were as bare of flesh as if they had been scraped with a knife*.—Whether any or what steps will be taken to investigate this shocking business we know not; but the public will agree with us that some inquiry is imperiously demanded. Here is a man tried for being privy to the stealing of a silver spoon belonging to the mess; and t[illegible] *the mess*, by the officers, by the *prosecutors in the case*! One would think, *a priori*, that a jury of prosecutors was not the most likely to temper justice with mercy, and the "mess" certainly do not appear to have erred, in this instance, on the side of lenity. Then to think of carrying a man, jolting on a baggage cart, under a burning sun, for *two days* at least *after mortification had taken place in his back*, because, forsooth, the surgeon did not know of any "*proper medical man*" with whom to leave him! Why he had better have left him with any old woman in any village through which he passed. But Market Weighton, where he first discovered that mortification had taken place, is (as the name imports) a *Market town*, and there surely he might have discovered some "*proper medical man*," under whose care the poor fellow could have had a better chance for recovery, than a two day's march to York was likely to give him.

Fruit is so plentiful in this town and neighbourhood, that fine cherries are selling at three farthings per lb.; gooseberries the same price per quart; and apples at from 1s. to 1s. 4d. per hundred.—*ply-mouth Paper.*

Phenomenon!—A poor man named Whittingham, now upwards of 85 years of age, and residing at Nantwich, about five years ago lost his sight, without any other apparent cause than natural infirmity. He had been totally dark ever since, till Wednesday week, when, without the slightest application of medical or other means, he was perfectly restored to his sight! This very strange occurrence will furnish a subject worthy of professional investigation.

The London Gazette:—*August* 6—The King, as Sovereign of the most Noble Order of the Garter, has been pleased to dispense with the statutes and regulations usually observed with regard to installation, and to grant to his Majesty Frederick the Sixth, King of Denmark, Knight of the said Most Noble Order, full authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to it.—The Lord Chamberlain has appointed the Hon. William Pole Tilney Long Wellesley, to be Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter to his Majesty.

The foreign accounts represent that most of the wives of Ali Pacha of Janina, who were brought captives to Constantinople with his harem, *were drowned* by order of the Sultan! and that it was probable his lawful wife, the celebrated Waselekia, would share the same fate, as soon as all the information which she can give might be obtained from her.

The amount of money subscribed in this country towards relieving the complicated distresses of the Irish is more than two hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds, besides what has been voted by Parliament. In many places, very extensive contributions have also been made in articles of clothing. We may reasonably hope, therefore, that on the approach of Winter the additional suffering which has been anticipated will be found not to have an actual existence.—The gratitude of the Irish people at large towards the English for their humanity is great.

The Royal Tour.—His Majesty was [illegible] his departure for Scotland yesterday,

to embark at Greenwich, where the Royal Yacht, and all those vessels intended to convey the Royal suite, had assembled. The King wishes, it is said, to arrive in Edinburgh to celebrate his birth-day, the 12th of August. His Majesty's stay in Scotland is not to exceed ten days. —The dress of the Royal Scotch Archers, who are to form the body guard of the King, will be most beautiful: the general outline of it is proposed to be a tartan surtout, reaching nearly to the knees, with sleeves slashed with green, tartan trews and stockings, and black rosettes in the shoes; a white satin bow-case across the body, a Robin Hood's belt, a cap with an eagle's feather, and white gloves, reaching half way up the arm, and ruffs round the neck.—They will meet the King at his landing, and proceed with him to Holyrood House. —The most loyal and spirited preparations are making for the reception of his Majesty, by the Nobility, the Clergy, the Gentry, the learned Bodies, and all classes of our beloved Monarch's subjects.

AUGUST 8.

Paris papers to the 6th. contain intelligence from Madrid to the 27th ult. The new Ministry was not yet organized.—By a Royal Decree, dated the 23d. of July, the province of Barcelona is declared to be in a state of war, and General Mina is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army acting in Catalonia.—The intelligence from Catalonia states that the Royalists having collected their forces to make a second attempt upon Vich, they were attacked in front by Baron Carondeler with a strong division from Lerida, and in their rear by Colonel Torrijos, who arrived in the middle of the action, and assisted in cutting them in pieces. They fled in all directions and left eight hundred killed in the field of battle. The triumph of the Spanish Constitutionalists on the 7th of July, was celebrated at Lisbon during three days by public illuminations and rejoicings.

The coalition which has taken place amongst the different German States against the admission of French produce and manufactures into their respective countries, continues to extend its ramifications and to grow more formidable.

The Bavarian, Wurtemburgh, and Baden Ambassadors lately submitted in common to the Swiss Cantons, propositions most favourable to a free trade between them and the States of the South of Germany, *on condition* that Switzerland would accede to the probibitive system adopted against French merchandise. It was believed that those propositions would ultimately be accepted, as the only opposition made was by Basle and Geneva.

SPAIN.—Madrid papers to the 27th, ult. contain a series of reasoning, on the present state of things in the capital, among which it urged, that "it will avail little for the King to propose salutary measures; his plans will be counteracted by perfidious Counsellors, and no good will ensue. It is necessary to say it at once—the nation desires to see the enemies of the system quit the palace, and to have the Monarch surrounded by persons who love the Constitution.—To oppose the wishes of the immense majority of the nation, is the height of madness. The peace of the Monarch and of all the Royal Family imperiously demands the removal of all those who are not identified with the new institutions, and this step must be taken speedily, unless it is desired to see the people's minds exasperated, and the cup of patience exhausted."

In the Spanish papers to 26th, ult. it is announced, that a great many persons unfavourable to the new Institutions have been ordered by Government to quit Madrid, among whom are some Counsellors of State and Ecclesiastics.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta arrived at Leamington on Tuesday evening. A triumphal arch, decorated with laurel and transparent lamps, was erected opposite the Royal Hotel; and several carriages were in attendance, which followed the Princess to the lodgings prepared for her in Union Parade. A vast concourse of the most distinguished visitors at the Spa, as well as the principal inhabitants, surrounded the house, and gave repeated huzzas.

THE ARMY.—*War Office, Department of Accompts, July* 5, 1822—SIR: I have the honour to inclose a copy of the 3d Article of the 19th Section of the Articles of War* for the present year, which prescribes the course to be pursued with respect to the effects of officers and men dying in India; and I have to desire that the greatest care may be taken by the Major of the Regiment, and by the officer commanding the troops or companies, to ascertain and specify in each case whether the officer or man so dying was possessed, at the period of his death, of any other property of any description whatever, exclusive of that stated on the Casualty Return. If no such other property was left, a memorandum to that effect is invariably to be made on the said return.—I am further to desire that, in all cases in which any such other property, not included in the Casualty Return, may be left, a statement of its nature and amount may be made to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, in order that it may be duly collected by him, and thus secured in his hands for the benefit of the legal representative of the officer or soldier.—I have, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Officer commanding, ... }
Regiment of ..... }

* Articles of War (referred to above).—Sect. 19.

Art. 3.—"When any Commissioned Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, or Private Soldier shall happen to die, or be killed in our service, while stationed in the territorial possessions of the East India Company, an account of the Effects or Equipage then in Camp or Quarters, of such Commissioned Officer, Non-commissioned Officer or Private Soldier, shall be taken, in like manner as prescribed by the 1st. and 2d. Articles of this Section, and the overplus, (if any,) after payment of Regimental Debts and Quarters, shall be placed in the hands of the Regimental Paymaster, to be by him paid to the Heir, or [illegible] tive of such Commissioned Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, or Private Soldier, if such Heir or Legal Representative should be present at the Head-quarters of the Regiment, a Report thereof being made to our Secretary at War; but if not, then such overplus shall be remitted by the Regimental Paymaster to the Regimental Agent, in order to its being paid over to the Legal Representative under the direction of our Secretary at War."

IRELAND.—*Limerick, July* 27,—The real Captain Rock was arraigned by the name of Walter Fitzmaurice. The eyes of the entire Court were rivetted on this popular leading Insurgent—he wore a large brown loose coat, a grey body coat, and a striped waistcoat, by no means shabby: he stood at the bar with the greatest *sang froid*, both his hands in his pockets, and seemed quite indifferent as the respective charges were reading by the Clerk of the Crown.

Portsmouth, Aug. 3.—On Wednesday we were surprised with the now novel circumstance of the arrival of a French brig, of 240 tons, called the Vigilante, as a prize, she having been captured, with several others, in the act of slave trading (having 343 on board), on the 15th, of April last, in the river Bonny, by the boats of his Majesty's ships Iphigenia and Myrmidon, manned with 150 seamen, and commanded by Lieutenant G. Wm. St. John Mildmay, after a most, severe contest, in which two seamen were killed, and seven wounded. It is not known how many slaves suffered in this vessel, as they jumped overboard and were destroyed by the sharks.

English Plays in Paris.—There was an attempt made a few days ago in Paris by English Performers to act the Play of Othello; but the performance was continually interrupted by hisses, cries, the exclamations of the actors loudly repeated, and ironical shouts of "bravo;" and it may be said that Othello was played in dumb show. The moment the curtain was raised, says one Paris paper, the house resounded with the cries and hisses of those who filled the pit and a part of the boxes; and the most scandalous insults, the grossest epithets, were lavished on those stranger artists, by an audience who pretend to belong to the most polite nation in Europe. Thus forced to play in pantomine in one of the master pieces of Shakspeare, the performers bowed to the storm with a resignation which should have disarmed the authors of this scandal; but the groans and hisses continued without intermission through every scene until the curtain was laid down.—No doubt but the French artists at present in London, who there find a more hospitable reception will not thank those champions who have participated

THE OBSERVER, AUGUST 12TH.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING FROM LONDON.

Soon after two o'clock, a caravan with the King's luggage, and several of the domestics left the King's place in Pall-mall, for Greenwich. Every thing being properly arranged for his Majesty.s departure, the King entered his travelling carriage exactly at a quarter before 3 o'clock. His Majesty was attended in his carriage by Lord Francis Conyngham and Sir William Knighton. The royal carriage was drawn by four beautiful bay horses, the postillions wore fancy light jackets with gilt buttons and white beaver hats. The outriders were Mr. Kinnaird (the Kings's principal footman), Messrs. Hearn and Lowdes, two other footmen, and the King's principal groom. The royal cavalcade moved in the following order.

Two of the 15th Light Dragoons.
Two of the King's outriders.
The King's carriage.
Two Outriders behind the carriage.
The Officer and 8 Privates of the 15th Dragoons.
A Barouche and four, in which were Messrs Lucas Holmes, and Whiting, three of his Majesty's principal Pages.
Two of the 15th Light Dragoons,

The cavalcade entered St. James's Park near Spring garden-gate, from the Palace Yard, and proceeded at a moderate pace, highly to the gratification of a numerous assemblage of persons, who had been collecting since 12 o'clock, and who by this means were enabled to enjoy the pleasure of a full view of his Majesty's person. They received the King with very marked attention and dutiful respect, repeated huzzas, hats off, &c. &c. The Tilt Yard Guard was drawn out on the Parade to receive his Majesty with military honours, as were the Royal Horse Guards, who were on guard at the Horse Guards. They received his Majesty with presented swords, and saluted with their trumpet. His Majesty proceeded through Whitehall, Parliament-street, over Westminster-bridge, where numbers of persons were in waiting, in longing expectation to view His Majesty; but of course not so numerous, in consequence of the misstatements which had been circulated of His Majesty,s intention of leaving London early yesterday morning.

As the Royal cavalcade proceeded from London to Greenwich, his Majesty was received with the most flattering testimonies of loyalty and attachment. The streets were lined with carriages filled with elegant company, and with equestrians and pedestrians. At the Green Man in the Kent Road, the broad-pendant was hoisted, and suspended across the road, on which was inscribed "God save the King."

At Greenwich, near the entrance of the town, the children of the various schools were drawn up to welcome the King, Their appearance was very pleasing; and his Majestp appeared gratified with the artless expressions of attachment evinced by his juvenile subjects.

INTERIOR OF THE HOSPITAL YARD.

The company admitted into the yard was very secret, consisting of noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen of rank and character. Round the entrance to the Governor's house, we observed a number of beautiful females, who waited with great patience for many hours for the gratification of beholding their Sovereign, when about to embark for his northern dominions. We noticed many Scotch ladies, who exhibited the tartan ribbon, and appeared in high spirits. The arrangements at the entrance to the College yard, and in the interior were deserving of every praise. At the gate (the Western Entrance) a number of the Woolwich Royal Marines were stationed, and also a body of police [illegible]ers, belonging to Union-hall [illegible]nd Bow-street; for the purpose of preventing the admission of improper persons, and every one, in fact, who could not produce a ticket. In the inside of the gate, a company of Marines were drawn up, under the command of Major Clapperton; and each side of the Western Entrance, round to the Great Square, by the Painted Gallery, to the steps at the lower end of the Terrace, leading to the beach where the embarkation took place, was lined with Collegemen and soldiers placed at stated distances. The scene here was exceedingly interesting: the brave tars were all animation with the anticipation of viewing their King. The front of the Painted Hall, and the north-east, and south-west wings of the college were filled with ladies and gentlemen. One company of marines lined the front of the terrace at the bottom of the great square, near the place of embarkation, and another company the side of the square, under the command of Lieutenant Hutchison and Major Edge. In the centre of the great square 800 poor orphan lads, the sons British sailors, who have so often sustained the glory of the English flag, presented themselves to the view of the innumerable assemblage. Their neat, clean, and healthy appearance, gave general satisfaction: but, if anything could be more pleasing, it was the sight of 200 girls, the daughters of wounded and departed heroes, all in a most healthy, and apparently happy condition. At the doors leading into the Governor, Sir Richard Keates's house, were stationed, the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, a Guard of Honour, consisting of an equal number of Naval and Military Officers, attended by many General Officers (not on duty), for the purpose of receiving the King on his arrival.

The steps leading from the beach to the terrace, and to the Governor's house, were lined with police officers; and the grand entrance to the great square, where his Majesty was to alight, was surrounded by military officers, and the principal police officers at Bow-street, so that a passage was kept open, and a constant communication took place between the officers near the beach and the Governor's house, and answers were dispatched to the signals made on board the Royal George, and the yacht and steam vessels that formed part of the Royal squadron. Between two and three o,clock, when expectation was upon tip-toe, and every moment the arrival of his Majesty was expected to be announced, the bells of the church commenced ringing: "Now he's come," was shouted by hundreds of voices, but the bells very soon ceased, and it proved to be an unfounded rumour. Preparations had been made in the Governor's house for the King to stay a few minutes prior to his going on board, and the guards of honor, the drummer to the hospital, fifer, &c. with the mace bearers, were ranged in order at the front of the Governor's house; and the drummer was waiting a signal to be given on the entrance of his Majesty at the west gate; but a messenger arrived, that preceded his Majesty a short time, announcing that as it was much later then the King expected to have arrived, he was compelled to forego the visit to the Governor, and should proceed directly on board, from his carriage. The Governor, the Lieut, Governor, with the officers in attendance, and the Guard of Honor, proceeded from the Governor's house to the Terrace at the top of the steps of the beach, where they waited till the King arrived.

The following are the persons who were on the beach, and had the honour to be close to the person of his Majesty when he alighted from his carriage:—The Governor, Sir Rich. Keats; the Lieut. Gov. Hon, Capt. Browell; Commissioner Sir George Grey; Col. Meres, the Commandant; Guard of Honour; Col. M'Cleverty; Major Lynn; Capt. Arding; Capt. Edge; Lieut. Hutcheson; Capt. Larkins; Sir Thomas Thompson; [illegible] Cunningham and Lady; Major Clapperton; Sir George Cockburn; Sir Wm. Congreve; Sir J. Brenton, &c.

A little before 3 o'clock two carriages arrived, with a number of his Majesty's pages and inferior servants, with luggage, &c. and they were taken in the Royal George boats on board that vessel. A carriage immediately afterwards arrived, containing the venerable Admiral of the Fleet, Earl St. Vincent. Every possible mark of respect was paid to the veteran by the troops, who presented arms, and by the officers on duty, and the guard of honour, who conducted him to the beach, and saw him on board the jolly boat of the Royal George, and conveyed on board that vessel, for the purpose of being present (according to the previously expressed wish, as we are informed, of his Majesty) to receive him on his embarkation. It was conceived to be consistent with etiquette, that the oldest Admiral of England should welcome the Sovereign on board.

ARRIVAL OF HIS MAJESTY AT GREENWICH.

At a quarter past three o'clock, two of the fifteenth light dragoons were seen dashing through the west gate at full gallop, and riding along the line in which the King's carriage was to proceed. The rapidity of their progress, the appearance of the men, and of the horses, covered with sweat and dust, announced that the King was not far distant. They drew up near North Gate, and having alighted, made some communication to the governor, Sir R. Keats. The object we suppose was to inform him that the royal carriage was on the point of arrival.

In about a minute after, two more dragoons, of the same regiment, galloped along the line with equal rapidity, and the shouts announced to those within the precincts of the Hospital, that his Majesty was not far distant. All eyes were now directed from the terrace, where the company was principally assembled, towards the part where his Majesty must enter. The moment his carriage appeared in view, (precisely at twenty minutes past three o'clock), all hats were off, and he was received with a universal shout of acclamation, which was returned from the opposite bank of the river, where immense multitudes had been assembling from an early hour in the morning. The windows of this noble building, in the two principal wings, which descend towards the river, were filled with ladies, dressed with the utmost elegance. The moment the royal carriage entered, they all joined in the universal sentiment that seemed to actuate every person present. Handkerchiefs were floating from every window, and continued so until his Majesty was conveyed on board. When the bands struck up "God save the King," the acclamations of the people accompanied, and soon drowned the more feeble voice of the instruments. Hundreds of those who were present, particlarly such as were close to the north-gate, joined in the chorus, and must have rendered this beautiful piece of national music more grateful to the ears of his Majesty, however discordant the voices, than if it were executed by the most finished performers, either vocal or instrumental. We observed the lips of many beautiful females, unable to resist the enthusiasm of the moment, breathing their feeling of loyalty and devotion, in accents by no means suppressed. These demonstrations of joy continued, with encreasing warmth, during the few minutes his Majesty spent in getting on board the launch, which was in readiness at the North gate to convey him on board the Royal George. Moments such as these are calculated to excite ambition in the breast even of a devotee or of a philosopher. It is certainly the proudest situation in which a human being can be placed, to be thus surrounded by thousands, whose voices are raised in emulation, and all straining themselves to their utmost effort in the expression of feelings that

must be most greateful to the heart of a prince, —feelings of loyalty and affection His Majesty appeared deeply impressed with the scene before him. His countenance beamed with pleasure, and he answered the greetings of his subjects in the most benignant and affable manner.

The carriages arrived at the beach in the same order in which they left town. As they moved along with the utmost rapidity, the two fore horses of that which immediately followed his Majesty's, stumbled and fell, in consequence of which, the groom was thrown to the ground He appeared in considerable danger from the circumstances under which the fall occurred; and all present, particularly the ladies, trembled with apprehension, lest some fatal disaster might occur, to throw the slightest gloom over the festivities of the day. He was, however, fortunately rescued, and dragged from under the horses' feet by some gentlemen near him. He bled at the nose, in consequence of the violence with which he came to the ground, but we believe he sustained no material injury.

From the moment his Majesty entered the precints of the College, the drums continued beating a double royal salute, and the military remained with arms presented. Those who were fortunate enough to occupy at an early hour the parts immediately adjoining the North Water-gate, where his Majesty was to descend into the barge, retained their places with great perseverance. Many efforts were made in the course of the day to obtain possession of this desirable spot, but they were generally speaking ineffectual. When the royal carriage arrived, the pressure towards this part was very great. A lady who stood immediately in front, unable to sustain it, was forced forward just as the King passed, and fell upon her knees. Her features at the moment did not express alarm. They indicated rather surprize at feeling herself so near his Majesty, and some who witnessed the circumstance and did not perceive the pressure from the opposite side, might very naturally be induced to conclude that the circumstance was occasioned by a wish to express in a more marked way, sentiments of veneration and respect towards the person of the King. We heard three or four insisting that she was some romantic character, whose mind, overpowered by the scene around her, could not restrain itself, but broke out into an act which she thought most effectual to express the devotedness of her respect and admiration. On his Majesty getting out of his carriage, he in a peculiarly graceful manner, took of his hat and bowed to the spectators on the right and left, and then to the front; he took the arm of the Governor of Greenwich Hospital as he waiked down the steps, and was assisted by Sir Charles Paget into his barge. Repeated enthusiastic cries of "God bless your Majesty!" resounded from every quarter, and the King appeared a good deal moved by the loyalty that was so generally evinced. As he took leave of the persons on shore, he, in an emphatic manner, exclaimed, "God bless you all!"

His Majesty wore a blue coat, buttoned close up to the neck, which was ornamented in the same style as that worn by an Admiral; his vest was white, and also his trowsers; he wore a wide black stock, and very little of his frill was seen at the bosom; his hose were white silk, and in his shoes were steel buckles he also wore a large cocked hat. We never saw him in better health, and the enthusiasm with which he was received, must convince him that he has only to shew himself more frequently amongst his subjects, and the more he will reign beloved in the hearts of loyal people.

THE EMBARKATION.

[illegible]moment the King got on board the [illegible]orge, after mounting what is called [illegible]mmodation ladder" with a good deal [illegible]e walked towards the quarter deck, where Earl St. Vincent stood uncovered, and saluted him; they shook hands, and after a conversation of some length, the King was introduced to each officer on board. The Earl St. Vincent then took his leave of the King, and was brought on shore again. When the King put his foot on board, the commodore's broad pendant was taken down from the main mast, and the Royal Standard of England was hoisted in its place, and a signal was made to the telegraph on shore communicating with the Admiralty.

The greatest order was preserved in that part of the river over which the launch that conveyed his Majesty to the Royal yatch must pass. A great number of boats, each under the superintendance of a naval officer, not under the rank of a lieutenant, were continually passing and repassing, for the purpose of preventing all interruption. Harbour boats were in attendance for the same purpose.

In consequence of this regulation, a wide space, extending from the shore to the royal yatch, was kept perfectly open, so as to render the vessel, and every thing that might pass on deck, completely distinct to the view of those on land. The vast assemblage of boats, barges, yatchs, and other craft, filled with spectators, were drawn up in regular order on each side, and presented a spectacle truly grand and imposing. Such as had masts were thickly peopled, even to the top, and every eye was anxiously directed to the shore.

In less than five minutes after alighting from the carriage, his Majesty was seated in the barge, and the rowers began to ply their oars. This was the grandest moment that occurred, from the beginning to the end of the spectacle. Acclamations resounded from each shore, and the persons on the river joined in the shouts. Thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were seen waving in the air, while his Majesty, uncovered, bowed with the utmost affability to the surrounding multitudes. The barge, under the guidance of skilful rowers, moved along, with graceful motion, every oar reaching the water at the same instant, with the precision of machinery. During her progress the acclamations continued without interruption, and when she reached the Royal Yatch, his Majesty immediately ascended the accommodation steps with apparent ease and in high spirits.

During the greater part of the time his Majesty remained on deck, he kept his eye directed towards the shore, and frequently bowed to the people, who received this mark of condescension with loud cheering.

Previous to this period, as the craft on the river were stowed very closely together to obtain a nearer view, they did not appear to be very numerous; but when they began to disperse, some towards London, but by far the greater number for the purpose of accompanying the Royal George part of the way, they seemed to cover the whole face of the water to the extent of at least a mile, and the scene was, in the highest degree, picturesque and grand. As soon as his Majesty was on board, the old men were released from the bondage of keeping their ranks, and all who had not lost by wounds or age the power of quick motion, hastened to the beach to join in those expressions of loyalty and attachment that were echoed from all sides.

The Comet steam packet towed the Royal George (the wind being calm) down the river. The Lord Mayor's yatch preceded the Royal George, and was towed by the Royal Sovereign steam packet The Lord Mayor, as Conservator of the river Thames, took precedence of his Majesty.

At twenty-five minutes to four o'clock, those noblemen, gentlemen, and officers who were on board, that did not accompany the King to Scotland, took their leave and left the vessel; the accommodation steps were drawn up, and the sailors drew up the anchors, and prepared for sailing.

At twenty minutes to four o'clock the Comet steam-packet was attached to the Royal George; the King informed the Commodore that he was prepared to sail, and the Comet's machinery was set in motion. The moment the Royal George was observed to be moving down the river, the people cheered from both shores enthusiastically.

On Earl St. Vincent arriving on shore, at the top of the steps near the beach, he was received with a salute by the marines and troops; he turned round, with his face towards the Royal George, and exclaimed, in a voice as loud as he could command, "Three cheers for the King." Three loud cheers were given, and the old naval warrior appeared truly delighted.

HIS MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT WOOLWICH.

At a quarter to five his Majesty passed Woolwich dock-yard, and as had been previously arranged was saluted by discharges of artillery from the Alligater frigate in the river, and the artillery at the Arsenal. The crowds assembled all along the shores cheering with all their might.

The Royal George, when she passed Woolwich, was followed by several steam yachts only, no sailing vessel being able to keep up with her. When near the half-way house to Gravesend, the wind increased, and she kept her course for some time close-hauled; when, having the breeze right abaft, her studding sails were set, and she soon distanced every thing.

The King remained upon deck until it was nearly dark, and returned the greetings from the numerous vessels which passed him with his usual affability.

As each vessel which accompained the Royal squadron from Greenwich quitted it to return to London, the respective compaines cheered his Majesty with loud huzzas, and "God save the King" was sung as the Royal George passed, a compliment which was acknowledged in a very earnest manner by the King.

GRAVESEND.

The interest excited by the expected approach of his Majesty to this place, in his way to the Nore, was scarcely less ardent than that which we have described as having existed at Greenwich. The same disappointment which occurred at Greenwich too, was experienced here, and for two days the inhabitants of the surrounding country were kept in suspense. Every possible demonstration of respect had been determined on, and each day, from Thursday morning, flags were displayed from the church-steeple and the town-hall, as well as from every elevated building.

All the ships and smaller craft in the river, were likewise dressed in flags of every description. Yesterday morning as early as ten o'clock, the company began again to flow into the town, and in a short time all the stables were filled. The visitors immediately proceeded to the banks of the river, and to such elevated place as presented themselves on the shore. The terrace above the Bathing house especially, was thronged with spectators, who, throughout the morning, kept casting "long and lingering looks" towards London. As the tide receded, hope became extinguished, and at last it was concluded that the multitude was destined to a third mortification, and many actually resolved to return home, and laugh at those who had the folly to remain.

The arrival in the town, however, of the Catham division of marines from that place excited new hope—and many wavering dispositions were resolved to wait the issue. The marines, which were under the command of Colonel Christie, immediately marched to a point of land below the

battery, where they piled arms and remained at their posts, while their officers rode towards Northfleet, in order to have the earliest view of the approach of the royal yacht.

In Tilbury Fort, preparations were made to fire a salute, for which purpose a small detachment of artillery was sent over.

At six o'clock, those who had been stretching their telescopes the whole of the day towards Long Reach, in the hope of being able to afford consolation to the impatient throng, announced the thrice welcome intelligence that they were enabled to distinguish the smoke of the steam vessels by which it was known the Royal yacht was to be accompanied. Every moment now added to the certainty of his Majesty's approach; and by the naked eye it was soon seen that the Royal yacht preceded by a considerable distance the sailing vessels by which it had been accompanied on its departure from Greenwich. The salute fired at Woolwich had been distinctly heard at twenty minutes to five, so that the certainty of his Majesty's embarkation was fully ascertained.

Every five minutes now offered fresh consolation, and the agitation of the assembled throng increased. The cry of "He's coming," became general, and the joy evinced on the occasion, sufficiently manifested the pleasure derived from the circumstance by the multitude.

The Marines were now drawn up in two bodies, on distinct points of land, fronting Gravesend Hope, with their respective bands, and their officers took their respective stations.

All now might be said to be on "the tip toe" of expectation, and all ranks seemed to be attuning their lungs in order to add their mite to the general expression of exultation. At half past six the Yacht was stated to have reached Greenhithe, and shortly after seven it was seen to enter Northfleet Hope. Precisely at twenty minutes after seven the Sovereign steam vessel, towing the Lord Mayor's barge in the most masterly style, passed Tilbury Fort, keeping the centre of the river, and the band on board playing "God Save the King." At this moment the band of the Marines on shore joined in the favourite anthem, and the myriads on the shore commenced a loud and enthusiastic cheer.

In a few minutes after the Royal yacht came down in the most majestic style, towed by the Comet, and surrounded by upwards of a hundred boats, which had set out from Gravesend to meet it. His Majesty was on deck, and was repeatedly cheered. He appeared to be highly delighted, and repeatedly bowed his thanks. As his Majesty passed the fort, a royal salute was fired and the marines presented arms.

All the vessels which had left Greenwich with his Majesty were completely distanced; and those which persevered in following him, did not reach Gravesend for an hour afterwards.

The Corporation of Gravesend and Milton had prepared an address to be presented to his Majesty; but from the difficulty which would necessarily exist of presenting it to him on his passage, it was resolved that it should be conveyed through the medium of Lord Darnley, who is steward of the corporation.

As soon as the Lord Mayor's barge arrived in that part of the river, a little below Gravesend, where his jurisdiction as Conservator of the Thames ceases, it cast anchor, and was sent off to London the same night. I was informed that his Lordship then proceeded to the Nore in one of the steamers. This morning I saw some persons who arrived from the Nore, and by whom I was informed that the King did not arrive there until ten o'clock last night. It was then too late to offer the customary salute: for no guns are ever fired on board of King's ships after sunset. But the twelve vessels were most brilliantly illuminated by a profusion of lights at all the port-holes. The sight was beautiful; it was clearly distinguised by persons on the opposite shores of Kent and Essex, at the distance of twelve or fifteen miles.

SOUTH END.

The most anxious expectation prevailed in this town throughout the whole of yesterday, on the subject of his Majesty's approach. Several pleasure boats, filled with the temporary visitors to the place, as well as the inhabitants, were on the water the whole of the morning, and again embarked in the evening. It was nine o'clock, however, before the feelings of the multitude were fully gratified, and at that hour the Lord Mayor's barge, closely followed by the Royal yatch, was faintly seen from the shore; and, at that same moment the report of a salute fired from the garrison at Sheerness, announced his Majesty's arrival at the Nore. At this point the Lord Mayor took his leave of the Royal George, amidst loud cheers. His Majesty intimating his sense of his Lordship's loyal and respectful attention, by repeatedly bowing and kissing his hand. The Lord Mayor then commenced his return to the metropolis.

A fresh breeze now followed the calm which had previously prevailed, and his Majesty proceeded into the Channel amidst the prayers and good wishes of his affectionate subjects.

THE NORE.

The Royal yacht arrived in the Nore, at ten o'clock and the fleet continued throwing up rockets, and alternately illuminating till half after ten. There were some frigates at Sheerness, which threw up rockets, and were illuminated also; but they did not begin till the fleet and the shore had ceased. The whole produced as brilliant and sublime a spectacle as can be imagined. The calm serenity of the evening, and the dying sound of the rockets across the unruffled surface of the water, along with the crowd of spectators assembled on the shore, who seemed in some degree consoled for the loss of a day view by the brilliancy of the night, added much to the interest of this splendid scene. Neither the fort at Sheerness nor the fleet saluted his Majesty on his arrival at the Nore.

The royal yacht lay in the Nore last night, not being able to proceed on account of the tide. As early as three o'clock yesterday morning, all hands on board the royal squadron were at work, to have it in readiness to sail the moment the tide answered. At half-past four, the earliest hour the tide served, the royal squadron was in full sail. It being still very calm, the royal yacht was towed by the Comet steam packet. As soon as his Majesty got under-weigh, the fleet in the Nore, the frigates, and battery at Sheerness fired a royal salute. It was expected his Majesty would pass Yarmouth yesterday, and reach Edinburgh early on Monday.

Lord Graves attends the King on board the yacht, as the lord in waiting. Among the other attendants are Sir Hilgrove Turner, Sir William Keppel, Sir Edmund Nagle, Col. Thornton, Sir Andrew Barnard, Mr. Walker, the King's Apothecary, &c.

Mr. Baxter, the King's table-decker, attends as the principal steward, and directs all the arrangements in the yacht.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Rosenberg, two of the King's private messengers, attend his majesty.

Lord Gwydyr, the Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Lynedoch, and the Earl of Cathcart, follow his Majesty's yacht in a steam packet.

LATEST ACCOUNT OF THE ROYAL SQUADRON.

On Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, the Royal Squadron was becalmed off Harwich. His Majesty was then on board the frigate. The Royal George yacht was being towed by a steam vessel (the Comet).

The remainder of the Royal Squadron was about seven miles astern.

The Kingston Packet from Hull, for London, with a number of passengers, passed so near the vessel as to have a distinct view of his Majesty's person. The passengers gave three hearty cheers, which the King returned, by taking off and repeatedly waving his travelling cap. His Majesty appeared in good health and high spirits.

THE ROYAL GEORGE YACHT.

Thursday morning we visited the Royal George lying off Deptford: she is a noble vessel, with an exterior distinguished for its symmetry rather than for its embellishments. On stepping on board we noticed the same elegant simplicity: with the exception of the gilt coat of arms at one end, the gilt tiller at the other, and a beautiful orbicular glass compass-case in the centre, the quarter-deck of this royal yacht scarcely exceeded, in decoration, that of one of our crack frigates.

Descending a winding mahogany staircase that opens near the left or larboard gangway, we came to what is called the middle deck. A door facing the stern led us to the King's dining cabin—a room, as it appeared to us, about 23 feet wide, or "athwart ship," and full 17 deep, or "fore and aft." A door opposite to that by which we had entered conducted us through a passage, about three feet and a half wide and seven feet and a half long, to the King's state cabin, or drawing-room, which we supposed to be about 20 feet wide and 15 or 16 deep. To the left of the passage, entered by a door from the state cabin, was the King's bedchamber, measuring about thirteen feet one way, and the length of the passage the other. The cabin to the right of the passage was a small bed-chamber for the personage on board next in rank to the King. The ceiling was about six feet and a half from the deck, and the royal apartments, though richly and tastefully fitted up, did not appear to contain a single superfluous piece of furniture. In the two book cases of the state cabin were several standard works, foreign as well as English, and on one of the tables in the dining-room we noticed a copy of "James's Naval History of Great Britain."

Returning to the foot of the staircase, a door that leads to the fore part of the ship brought us to the "Lords. apartment," where we are informed, the captain and his officers, and some of the principal attendants, dined; and we observed that the seats were all convertible into beds. A passage from this room conducted us to a spacious kitchen, that reached to the bows of the vessel. Here we found that the cooking process was wholly managed by steam, and nothing seemed wanting in this important department. On the lower deck, to which we did not descend, were the sleeping cabins of the officers of the ship; and here also were slung the hammocks of the men.

The Royal George, we understand, measures 330 tons, and was built in 1817 at Deptford dock-yard, from a design by Sir Henry Peake, one of the surveyors of the navy. The King's trip to Ireland last year, it seems afforded indubitable proofs of the superiority of her construction. In the two days' heavy gale which his Majesty experienced on his return, the yacht shipped scarcely any water; while the attendant frigates were "plunging bows and bowsprits under." On the same occasion, the Royal George showed also that she could outsail and outcarry all any of the men of war in company. No vessel, therefore, could have been selected conveying the King of England safely and ily to the port of his destination.

[*The Observer, Augu*

LONDON.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1822.

HIS MAJESTY.

Edinburgh, August 17.—His Majesty arrived in town from Dalkeith, early this morning, in his travelling chariot and four horses, accompanied by the Marquess of Conyngham and the Earl of Winchelsea, and alighted at Holyrood House at a quarter past ten o'clock, preparatory to the Levee, which was this day opened at twelve o'clock; at which hour the carriages began to set down. All the officers of State, Judges, and Law officers of the Crown, had precedence, by a different entrance from that to the public in front; 140 carriages conveyed the Nobility and Gentry to his Majesty's Levee; the greater part of the company were dressed in military uniform. The whole of the Nobility mentioned in the procession of his Majesty's entrance were in attendance, as well as the principal gentlemen of the Scottish Bar and Church. His Majesty seemed in better spirits than he was on the day of his landing, a great crowd occupied the avenues to the Palace but the utmost order prevailed. His Majesty wore a full Highland dress of the Royal or Stuart tartan, which became him extremely well; and it was observed that the kilt sat infinitely better on his Majesty than on Sir W. Curtis, whose appearance was so ridiculous on the day of public entry.

His Majesty yesterday received several visitors at Dalkeith, among them were the young Duke of Buccleugh, the Duke of Dorset, the Marquess of Lothian, and Earl of Winchelsea; the Earls of Fife and Lauderdale, and Lord Melville, had a long audience. The King at seven o'clock, had a select party to dinner, and amongst the company was the Earl of Fife. It was said that his Majesty's reception of the Noble Earl on the platform, when landing, was rather distant. The Earl made a low obeisance to his Majesty, which was certainly returned by the King; but the pressure of official personages at the moment probably prevented any further notice of his Lordship at this time. The popular bustle seems to have entirely subsided here; and the bulk of the inhabitants have returned to their ordinary occupations as if Holyrood House was not graced with presence of a King. The people have been so long without the presence of so august a personage, that they appear, after the passing of the first pageant, to be indifferent to Court occurrences.

The illuminations last night were uncommonly brilliant, the streets were crowded to excess, and the Theatre closed at nine o'clock. The appearance of the illuminations was extremely grand, from the elevated ground about the city. Rockets and discharges of artillery and small arms were repeatedly fired from the Castle, Calton Hill, Salisbury Craigs, Leith battery, and the ships of war; and the vivid flashes from these gloomy heights had a sublime effect.

The civic feast will be given to his Majesty on Thursday next, the Peers' Ball on Friday, and the ball of the Caledonian Hunt on the Monday following. The King, it is expected, will attend these balls; but it is doubted whether he will lay the first stone of the national monument on Calton Hill.

The melancholy death of the Marquess of Londonderry has had a very sensible effect on his Majesty's spirit, though his general health wes never better than at the present moment. The report in circulation of a difference of opinion having existed between his Majesty and the Noble Marquess, and as that being the cause which has led to the sad catastrophe, have produced a deep and powerful sensation in his Majesty's mind. However, whether these reports are correct or otherwise, must, for the present, remain unknown; but it is said that the Marquess of Londonderry has most probably left behind him an important explanatory document, drawn up in a moment when his mind, though contemplating the fatal act, was yet collected in other respects. This appears to be generally believed by those here who have access to the best information; and it has been even said, that such document has already been put into the King's hands, but with what truth this latter report has got abroad, cannot be ascertained. Yesterday his Majesty confined himself to his apartment during the greater part of the day; and though several noblemen and gentlemen called, yet he saw no visitors till the evening, but Lord Melville and Mr. Peel. With these he continued a long time in deliberations: however, nothing further has transpired as to the matters upon which they were occupied, except that they related exclusively to the appointment of a successor to the Marquess of Londonderry.

Edinburgh, (Saturday night.)—His Majesty appeared at the levee in full Highland uniform, of what is called the Stuart tartan. It is a dress which requires a tall and robust figure to produce advantageous display, and the general opinion at the levee was, that this martial and picturesque dress was never worn with greater effect; he wore the Highland broadsword, pistols, and philibeg, and had quite a martial air. Next appeared in a similar garb, Sir W. Curtis: but the worthy Baronet's figure was any thing but that of the hardy and swarthy Highlander; what it wanted however in the air of the soldier, was abundantly supplied in the comfortable and jolly expression of the citizen. The worthy Baronet laughed heartily himself at the merriment his presence occasioned among the Highland chieftains, who, for the first time, had to rank such a figure among their clans. Sir William, however, makes a better soldier than Falstaff, while he rivals him in the better part of his other qualifications. The levee was extremely crowded. About 1,200 persons were presented, the greater part military personages, and in the Highland costume. The personages who had the privilege of entree though the closet, were the Dukes of Dorset, Montrose, Argyle and Atholl; the Marquesses of Winchester, Conyngham and Craham; the Earls of Fife, Lauderdale, Morton, Moray, Kinnoul, Errol, Breadalbane, Kellie, &c. &c.; Lords Gwydyr, Genorchy, Melville, &c. &e.; Mr. Peel, the Judges of the Courts of Session, the Law Officers of the Crown, and the heads of the Magistracy. A great number of the gentlemen at the Bar and Writers to the Signet were also presented: among them was Mr. James Stuart, of Duncarn.

His Grace of Athol does not, like the other Highland Chiefs, appear here with his feudal retinue, or with his Tail on, as it is called; and the reason alleged is, that he wished in first instance to bring with him not less than 500 followers; but this being objected to as a violation of the compact with the other Chiefs, where by their Tails have been cut short; he preferred to come without a single Clansman, rather than be seen in public shorn of his ancestral honours. Many good and pious people in this good and loyal town of Edinburgh have been flattering themselves, all the week, with the hope that his Majesty would on this present Sunday attend one of the Churches; but their fond anticipations have been severely disappointed for his Majesty did not appear in any Kirk or Chapel within the precincts of Auld Reeckie, but heard Divine service in private at Dalkeith. No day is yet fixed for his return, but it is thought he will not set out till after this week. Mr. Kean is just arrived from Ireland and Fawcett, [illegible] Garden, is also here.

If the following extract of a letter from Edinburgh is to be depended upon, his Majesty's stay in Scotland will barely extend to a week.

"From a letter received here this morning, dated Edinburgh 15th, we make the following extract:—

"'The King entered Edinburgh this day and was received as well as he could have wished himself. The day was fine, and every thing went off well; but, in consequence of the death of Lord Londonderry he will return as early as Wednesday next, and by land.'"

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Friday, August 17.

Bank Stock 252		India Bonds 50 per	
3 per cent. Reduced	81⅓	Exchequer Bills 5 9p—	
3½ per cent. Ditto,	92½	Consols for Account	80⅛

THE CLERGY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

We lately adverted to a recently published pamphlet, entitled, "Remark on the consumption of Public Wealth by the Clergy." This pamphlet, we are exceedingly happy to find, is producing a sensation proportioned to the immense importance of the subject of which it treats, and to the laborious industry that has been displayed in the investigation of it.

The time at which the work in question is published is exceedingly opportune. The state of Ireland will necessarily force the tithe system on the attention of the country; and though the evils of that system are less apparent in England than there, yet the same principles of political economy which demonstrate tithes to be an impolitic and baneful tax in the one country: are equally applicable to the other. And the injustice which burthens the whole of the land, both in England and Ireland, with a heavy and oppressive impost, for the exclusive advantage of the clergy of the established church, is as real with respect to England, where the members of that church amount to nearly one half of the population, as it is in Ireland, where the clergy of the state are the pastors of less than *one seventeenth part* of it.

We gave lately the general result of a comparative table furnished in the pamphlet, by which it appears that the emoluments of the clegy of the established church of England and Ireland, amount, to £44,000, *per annum more than those of all the other clergy* (of whatever denomination) *of the Christian world.* That table we think it well worth while to insert at length. It is as follows:

Expenditure on the clergy of all the Christian world, except the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,

Name of the Nation.	No. of hearers.	Expenditure on the clergy per million of hearers.	Total amt of Expend. in each Nation.
France	30,000,000	£35,000	£1,050,000
United States	9,600,000	60,000	576,0000
Spain	11,000,00	100,000	1,100,000
Portugal	3,000,000	100,000	300,000
Hungary, Catholics	4,000,000	80,000	320,000
Calvanists	1,050,000	60,000	63,000
Lutherans	650,000	40,000	26,000
Italy	19 391,000	40,000	776,000
Austria	18,918,000	50,000	950,000
Switzerland	1,720,000	50,000	87,000
Prussia	10,536,060	30,000	527,000
German[illegible]		60,000	[illegible]

Netherlands	3,000,000	35,000	105,000
Denmark	1,700,000	70,000	119,000
Sweden	3,400,000	70,000	238,000
Russia, Greek Church	34,000,000	15,000	510,000
Catholics and Lutherans	8,000,000	50,000	400,000
Christians in Turkey	6,000,000	30,000	180,000
South America	15,000,000	30,000	450,000
Christians dispersed elsewhere	3,000,000	50,000	150,000
The clergy of....	198,728,000 people receive		£8,852,000

Expenditure on the clergy of the established Church of England and Ireland.

Name of the Nation.	No. of hearers.	Expenditure on the clergy per million of hearers.	Total amt. of Expend. on each Nation.
England & Wales....	6,000,000	£1,266,000	£7,596,000
Ireland	400,000	3,250,000	1,300,000
The clergy of.....	6,400,000 people, rev.		£8,896,000

We bespeak the particular attention of our readers to the various rates per million of hearers at which the clergy of the different nations are paid, and we put it to every candid man whether there is any thing so superlatively excellent in the manner in which the ministers of our state religion discharge their spiritual functions, as to entitle them to receive for their services 12⅔ times as much, in proportion to the number of their hearers, as the clergy of any other nation in the world. But in Ireland the rate of payment to the ministers of the established church is more than 2½ times as extravagant as that which exists even in England; and more than 32 times as great as that of Spain or Portugal, the countries in which clerical emolument has been suffered to remain at a higher scale than it reaches in any other continental nation. Is this, we seriously ask, a state of things which ought to be permitted to continue? Is this enormous rate of payment a mere fitting remuneration for the labour of the clergy of Ireland? A single glance at the moral condition of the people of that country will call for an indignant negative to the enquiry.

Another instructive document, which the pamphlet in question furnishes, is the following calculation of the charge per million of hearers, of maintaing the ministers of denominations, other than the established church.

Expenditure on the clergy of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, who are not hearers of the established Church of England and Ireland.

	No of hearers.	Rate of Expenditure per million of hearers.	Total of Expenditure.
England and Wales, various denominations.	6,000,000	£ 85,000	£513,000
Scotland, establ. Kirk	1,500,000	135,000	206,000
Ditto, not of the Kirk	500,000	90,000	44,000
Ireland, not of the establ. Church	6,600,000	40,000	261,000
Total hearers	14,600,000	Amount	£1,024,000

Thus it appears that the maintenance of the English Church clergy costs nearly 15 times as much, in proportion to the number of their auditors, as that of the ministers of the English dissenters, and more than 9 times as much as that of the Scotch established Kirk.

The cause of this great disproportion—the mode of remedying it, and the method proposed by the author of the pamphlet in question, for rendering the surplus revenues of the church available to the relief of the public necessities, we reserve for a future article.

It is stated in an American paper, that Sir Robert Wilson has sent his son to Columbia, to enter the military service of the Republic, and that he has been placed on the President's Staff.

Loss of his Majesty's Ship Drake.—Intelligence was on Monday received at Lloyd's of the loss of his Majesty's ship *Drake*, about the 22d ultimo. at St. Spott's, in Trespassey bay, during a fog. She was bound to St. John's Newfoundland, from Halifax, with two mails from England on board, which were lost; and we regret to add that the captain, a lieutenant, a midshipman, and 22 seamen and marines, were drowned.

By the newspapers of Monday, we learn that a right reverend prelate, the Hon. Percy Jocelyn, Bishop of Clogher, in Ireland, was, at the latter end of last week, taken into custody on a charge most revolting to human nature. On his examination at the Marlborough street Police Office, the charge was clearly substantiated; yet not, we are bound to suppose with such legal formality as to justify his being committed for the capital offence. At least, in point of fact, his committal was for a misdemeanour, and on the day subsequent to it, he, a man said to possess a property of £15,000. a year, and charged with the most aggravated misdemeanour of which it is possible to be guilty, was set at liberty on finding two sureties in the sum of £500. each! The consequence is, as it was sure to be, that he has quitted the country. Unwilling as we are to sully our pages by even a reference to this disgusting subject, it forces upon our minds some reflections, as regards which, silence, it appears to us, would be a criminal dereliction of duty. We mean with respect to the injury inflicted on the judicial character of the country, by the direct and palpable invitation to escape conveyed in the smallness of the bail. When Lord Mansfield held to bail a man detected in a paltry theft in the sum of £200. every one well knows what a torrent of indignant invective Junius heaped upon his head; but, however incorrect his lordship's conduct might be, it cannot for a moment be compared, in point of impropriety, with that which has been observed towards the Bishop of Clogher. How is it possible, we ask, to maintain that justice is impartially administered, when we see such facilities afforded to rich offenders, to evade the penalties of crime? Never surely was there a more forcible illustration of the truth of Shakspeare's observation.

"Plate sin with gold,
"And the strong lance of justice harmless falls:
"Clothe it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it."

Bail, unquestionably, in its original intent, was only applicable to cases of minor or less certain delinquency. Even as regarded these, the law has always intended that it should be such in amount as to secure, not to frustrate, a due legal investigation. In the present instance, this consideration has been wholly disregarded, and the magistrate must have known that the offender would fly from justice. We had occasion, a few monshs ago, to animadvert on the sentence passed on Mary Ann Carlile. She, a poor girl. who was probably never worth £10. in her life, for an offence arising solely out of a matter of opinion, was adjudged to suffer a long confinement, to pay a fine of £500, and to be further imprisoned until it had been paid; that is, in all probability, for life. The Bishop of Clogher, the possessor of immense wealth, taken *in flagrante delicto*, and whose crime is, if possible, aggravated by his rank and station, is absolved from the consequences of it by the forfeiture of a thousand pounds! Will any one say that this is equal justice?

A chesnut horse the property of Mr. Thomas Gibbie, farmer in Newbyre, parish of Galstone, had the misfortune to get a kick from another horse, in the month of February last, which broke both the bones of the hind leg under the hough. Being a favourite horse, Mr. Gibbie resolved to try the experiment of having it set, which was accordingly done by Mr. Smith farrier, The horse was then suspended, and in twelve weeks from the time the leg was broken he was able to resume his labours at the plough, and is now perfectly sound, and fit for every kind of work.

Nitrate of Soda discovered in the district of Tarapaca in Peru.—This discovery promises to be of great use in the chemical arts, particularly in the manufacture of nitric acid and salt petre. More than 60,000 quaintals of this salt, purified by dissolution and crystallization, have been sent into the ports of Conception in Chili, and Iquiqui, a port in the south of Peru, from both of which it is distant only about three days' journey. This salt forms a bed several feet thick, which, in some places, appears at the surface, and which occupies an extent of more than forty leagues. It is sometimes in a state of efflorescence, and sometimes crystallized, but more frequently mixed with clay and sand. Its taste is fresh and bitter. It is deliquescent, and burns like nitre.

Ingenious Theft.—On Monday last, a good-looking young man, apparently about 23 years of age, went to the shop of Mr. Moxon, hosier, in Deansgate, and asked to look at some stockings, which he examined, but did not make any purchase. He then said he should be much obliged if Mr. Moxon would give him a few sixpences of the year 1818, in exchange for other silver; pretending that he wanted them for buttons. Mr. Moxon laid a quantity of silver on the counter, and the man selected a few sixpences, for which he gave Mr. Moxon the value, and went away. On the following day he came again, and begged Mr. Moxon to let him have some shillings of the year 1820, which he said he wanted to put at the bottom of silver tankards. Mr. Moxon, as before, laid his stock of silver before the man, who picked out a few shillings of the date he had mentioned, and went away. At this time Mr. Moxon had not the slightest suspicion that the fellow had been robbing him, having watched his motions, as he thought, very narrow-

ly; but, on going to the door, immediately after the man went out he saw him join two other persons who appeared to be waiting for him, and the three ran off together. This excited Mr. Moxon's suspicions, and he immediately counted his money, when he found a considerable sum deficient. It then struck him that, as the man had succeeded so easily, he might probably make another attempt, and, in order to be prepared for him, Mr. Moxon marked 3l. 10s. in silver, and put it in his pocket. He was not deceived in his expectations: on the very next day (Wednesday) the man came again, with the same story of wanting shillings of the year 1820. Mr. Moxon immediately spread the marked money before him, and he began to select such pieces as he chose. Mr. Moxon paid the closest attention to his actions, with a view to ascertain how he had contrived to rob him the day before; but the fellow managed the matter so adroitly, that Mr. Moxon could never see him do more, than touch the different pieces with the tip of his finger, and the pieces so touched always remained upon the counter. However, as he put the rejected money aside, Mr. Moxon counted, and put it in his pocket. Having thus got £2. he saw at a glance that there was by no means 30s. remaining, and he told the man he had more silver in a drawer, which he would shew him. He then went round to the shop door, and, after making a signal to a neighbour, whom he had previously apprised of his intentions, seized the man by the collar, and charged him with the robbery. The man protested he had no money about him, which was not his own; on which Mr, Moxon replied that his money was marked, and he should know it again. On hearing this, the man bit his finger so as to make it bleed profusely, and thrust his hand into his pocket, evidently with the view of obliterating the marks with the blood. Assistance was then procured from the police office, and he was searched, when 12s. was found upon him, being precisely the sum that was deficient in Mr. Moxon's cash. On washing away the blood with which every piece was covered, it was found that each bore Mr. Moxon's mark. The man was taken to the New Bailey, and the next day was committed for trial. He gave his name John Morgan, and appeared to be an Irishman.

A circumstance occurred in the neighbourhood of the New Bailey Bridge on Tuesday, which excited in the first instance some apprehensions, and afterwards a good deal of mirth An alarm was given that a man was drowning himself in the river. Multitudes of people flocked to the place, expecting to see something very tragical; but in this expectation they were a little disappointed. They saw a man in the water, but not at all inclined to drown.—It seems that he had been drinking all the forenoon, and, having spent his money, went home and took a blanket from the bed, and carried it off, with the intention to raise a fresh supply of cash by pawning it. His wife, suspecting his purpose, followed him to prevent it. Finding himself closely pursued, he ran to the river side and plunged in; on which the woman raised a terrible outcry, saying that he was going to drown himself. But he was more inclined to swim than to drown; and sported about in the river like a duck, dragging the blanket after him, to the great amusement of all the spectators, except his wife, who stood on the bank in great distress and alarm; but whether she feared more for her husband or her blanket, did not appear. When the man was tired of swimming, he stood up to the middle in the water for about half an hour, until a boat was brought to get him out; but the parties who brought it might have saved themselves the trouble; for, on its approach, he walked very quietly out of the water, with no other damage than a thorough wetting.

PEDESTRIANISM.—This is the very age of pedestrian wonders. Capt. Barcly, who so long maintained the championship among this class of heroes, must now "hide his diminished head." But among all the candidates for pedestrian distinction, we have not heard of one who has equalled William Pearson, a native of Lancashire, who far surpasses all his rivals. This extraordinary man, who is 22 years of age, undertook to run on Newcastle Town Moor, on Monday last, the distance of 50 miles in eight successive hours, and he accomplished his task ten minutes within time. Though the ground was rough and stony, and his feet lacerated (for he run the greater part of the way barefoot, as he found that shoes blistered his feet), he ran 500 yards beyond the prescribed limit, to shew that he had completed his performance with ease. A subscription has been made for him. This man thinks nothings of running against any stage coach, or post chaise. We understand he beat, a short time since, the Wellington coach from Newcastle to Durham, with ease, a post chaise four miles to the south of Durham, and three coaches back to Newcastle, all on the same day.

QUICK SAILING.—The ship Corsair, D. W. Petrie, commander, built by Messrs. Wilson and Co. of Liverpool, sailed for Charleston, on her first voyage the 9th Sept. last, and arrived there the 19th Oct. sailed again the 17th Nov. and arrived at Liverpool the 5th Dec. She sailed the 23d Jan. for Charleston, on her second voyage, and arrived the 2d March; left there the 18th March, and returned to Liverpool the 13th April. She sailed again, on her third voyage, the 24th April, & from Loch Ryan the 28th, and arrived at Charleston the 25th of May; left there the 17th June, and arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday the 10th instant. The *direct* distance from thence to Charleston is considered full 3600 miles; therefore, without taking into account *deviations* which the most prosperous voyages are liable to, she has thus performed, in six *successive* voyages, 21,600 miles, in 172 days.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, JULY 4.

BEER TRADE.

Mr. BROUGHAM brought in a bill to amend the laws affecting the retail trade in beer.—Read a first time.

Mr. S. RICE, at the suggestion of Lord Londonderry, postponed his motion respecting the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, till next session.

CALCUTTA BANKERS.

Mr. BROUGHAM, in bringing forward his motion, said it was founded on a petition from the Calcutta bankers. The claim arose from a loan which had been raised by the petitioners, and given to the East India Company, for the purpose of paying subsidies. This loan was secured by the territory of Oude, which the Company afterwards partitioned as one of its possessions, reserving to themselves one moiety of it, the revenue from which amounted to £3,000,000. The East India Company refused to listen to the claim of the petitioners on this moiety; and they had no relief either in the courts of law here, or in India, on account of the sovereignty of the party on which the claim was made, and, therefore, their only resource was in appealing to parliament. Of the justice of the claim there could be no doubt, for it was admitted even by the Marquis of Wellesley, then Governor-general of India. The hon. and learned gent. concluded by moving for a committee to inquire into the justice of the claim of the petitioners, and report thereon.

Mr. ROBERTSON opposed the motion. He said this money was borrowed at so extravagant an interest, 36 per cent. that it would be most unjust in the house to compel the East India Company to pay it.

Mr. WETHERELL supported the motion, and contended that the claim of the petitioners was in every respect entitled to the consideration of the house.

Mr. HUME maintained that the British government in India was precluded from interfering in cases of private debt. The present was one of that description, and therefore he did not see how it was competent to the house to take up the question. It would be such a violation of principle, and such an innovation, that they would by such proceeding induce 503 nay 5000, to make a similar application. He therefore would vote against the granting of a committee.

Mr. PLUNKETT said, that in supporting the petition, he did not think it necessary to affirm or deny the justice of the claim set forth by the petitioners. He was, however, of opinion, that the claims of the petitioners ought to be inquired into, and that they were a fit subject for examination by a committee of the house.

Mr. WYNN thought that the petition furnished such a *prima facie* case of doubt and difficulty, which could not be cleared up before any judicial tribunal, that he was induced to vote for the motion.

Mr. RICARDO was against the Committee. He thought that gentlemen at the other side voted for a committee in order to excuse their own negligence in looking into the papers.

Mr. COURTENAY observed, that the Board of Controul could not take cognizance of the question, and a committee of this house was the most proper tribunal for deciding upon it.

Mr. BROUGHAM replied.

The house then divided, when there appeared —For a committee, 82—Against it 39—Majority for a committee, 43.

The committee was then appointed.

The Irish insurrection bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday; when the debate should take place.

Adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY.

The corn importation bill, after some discussion, went through the committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY.

HIGHGATE CHAPEL BILL.

Mr. Alderman WOOD presented a petition from the inhabitants of Finchley and Hornsey against this bill.

Mr. BYNG moved the second reading of the bill.

Mr. HUME said it was evident that the revenue of the lands granted by the Bishop of London was intended exclusively for the support of the school, and that there was no pretence for applying them to the building of chapels. There was at present a bill on this subject pending in the Court of Chancery, and the effect of passing this act would be to prejudice the suit. Under these circumstances he would move that the bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. Alderman WOOD supported the amendment, and said that the object of the promoters of the bill was chiefly to be enabled to be re paid their former expenses. The funds of the school were now £700. a year.

Sir J. GRAHAM supported the bill on the score of its being conducive to the inculcation of religious principles.

Mr. BROUGHAM opposed the bill. He believed that if the whole mystery of the manufacture of private bills were unfolded to parliament and the country, such a scene of practical injustice and abuse would be laid open as would frighten both houses, and disgust the country which reposed confidence in them (hear). If the house consented to pass this bill, or even to advance it one more stage, it would be guilty of the most flagrant injustice, which would stand singly even in the history of private bill-making. He would support the amendment.

The house divided. For the amendment, 62—Against it, 69—Majority, 7. The bill was read a second time.

RUSSIAN CLAIM TO DOMINION IN AMERICA.

Sir J. MACINTOSH adverted to an ukase lately issued by the Emperor of Russia, by which he claimed as Russian dominion, a large portion of the north-east coast of Asia, and the north-west coast of America, and by which he adjudged to the Russian empire a portion of ocean 5000 miles broad. He interdicted vessels to come within 100 Italian miles of the American coast, within the 51st degree of north latitude. Now there were several ships fitting out in the port of London to carry on their usual trade in the parts interdicted; and he wished to know whether his majesty's government had received a copy of the ukase, and what measures had been taken to protect British trade from such extravagant pretensions.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, that government had received the ukase, and had lost no time in protesting against the claim of sovereignty assumed, and the principle of maritime law laid down in it.

CONDEMNATION OF A BRITISH VESSEL IN A SPANISH PRIZE COURT.

Sir J. MACINTOSH then adverted to a recent decree of the Spanish court of admiralty at Porto Rico, by which a British vessel, trafficking with Buenos Ayres, had been condemned as good prize on account of an alleged contravention of the fiscal and colonial laws of that country. Now, though he was convinced that by national law no state had a right to detain vessels as prize which were trading with territories over which she claimed dominion, but of which she had not possession, still he did not know of any other mode of checking the practice which Spain had recently adopted than by recognizing at once the independence of the territories which she considered as colonies dependent on her. He wished to ask of the noble marquis—first, whether he had received any information of the condemnation of a British vessel at Porto Rico for a pretended contravention of the law of Spain, in trading with the Spanish colonies: and, secondly, if he had, whether he had taken any measures to prevent the repetition of a similar injury in future?

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY had no recollection of ever having heard of such an occurrence before. Perhaps, if the hon. member would mention the name of the vessel, it might bring the circumstance to his mind. He had not, to the best of his knowledge, received any information of the fact; and if it had occurred, would be obliged to any hon. member who would make him acquainted with the particulars of it (hear).

Dr. LUSHINGTON said, that the name of the vessel was the Lord Collingwood—that he had himself seen the decree of condemnation—and that if the noble marquis would permit him, he would forward a copy of it to him for perusal. In consequence of this decree, the insurances to that part of the globe had risen from 30 to 70 shillings per cent.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY repeated, that the document in question had never been in his possession. He should, however, be glad to peruse it.

ARMY EXTRAORDINARIES.

On the resolution being read granting 700,000l. for the army extraordinaries of the present year.

Mr. HUME made a long speech on the system carried on in our colonies. In adverting to the expense incurred by the Mauritius, he said, how could it be wondered at when such men as Mr. Theodore Hook, for instance, might be secretaries to colonies (hear, hear), and might be allowed to get into the debt of government ten, eleven, and twelve thousand pounds. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving an amendment, reducing the vote to 694,023l.

After some discussion, a division took place, and the amendment was lost, by 82 to 55.

Several other resolutions were agreed to, and the house adjourned at two o'clock.

LAW.

YORK ASSIZES: *August* 1.—The Apothecaries' Company *v.* Bastow.—This was an action upon the statute of 1815 against unqualified apothecaries.—Mr. Scarlet explained the nature and importance of the statute. Ignorant persons were not capable of judging of the education, far less the medical skill, of apothecaries. It was therefore most important that they should be protected from dangerous impostors. The penalty was £20. For this penalty the present action was brought. The short history of the defendant would enable them to form an opinion of his skill. In 1807, Mark Bastow, then 13 years of age, was hired as a stable-boy by a surgeon. In 1810, he became apprentice to a card-maker, with whom he served till 1818. In 1818 he went into the army as a private soldier, and was discharged in 1820. Since then he practised as an apothecary in Halifax.—Persons who had been patients of the defendant's were called in proof; and when Mr. Sergeant Hullock was proceeding to cross-examine one of them, the Lord Chief Justice said—It is quite absurd to talk, of a boy, learning card-making, having an apothecary's shop; there can be no doubt in the case. I suppose you go only for one penalty, the object being to put an end to the practice.—Verdict for the plaintiffs—damages 20*l*.

LINCOLN.—*A'Court* v. *Coulson.*—Mr. Serjeant Vaughan stated that the defendant was a farrier at Louth, but had taken upon himself the character of a surgeon. The plaintiff met with an accident by which the femoral artery was injured; an aneurism was formed, and the artery was enlarged. The only cure for this was, that the vessel should be taken up—a practice which was now commonly and successfully resorted to. The plaintiff called in Dr. Clarke, a physician in Louth, who said that it was a case for a surgeon. The farrier said he could make the plaintiff well in three or four days, and he applied a poultice, which was most improper. Defendant was quite hot on performing the operation: he stuck a common pen-knife into the thick part of the plaintiff's thigh, up to the very handle, but no matter came: on which he inserted his finger and thumb in the wound, and turning them round and round in the thigh, ruptured the femoral artery, and blood flowed so profusely, that seven pints were caught. The patient fainted, and was supposed to be dying; the farrier, frightened, sent for a surgeon; but a numbness had ensued, and vitality was apparently gone. By the tournequet, the surgeon stopped the effusion of blood, and the patient was revived. The defendant had made a transverse incision in the thigh, and on a consultation of medical men, to save the leg, the artery was tied up, but the exhaustion of blood was so great that the leg perished, and it became necessary to take it off. The plaintiff ultimately recovered, and now had a wooden leg. The limb was gone for ever; and the expense to the plaintiff had been more than fifty guineas. The defendant was a man of substance and property, and the Learned Serjeant hoped that the Jury would make him pay a compensation adequate to the injury he had committed.—The cause lasted from twelve o'clock on Monday till the same hour on Tuesday.—Damages for the plaintiff, £10.

Manchester Chronicle, August 10.

SHROPSHIRE ASSIZES.—At the late Shropshire Assizes John Price was found guilty, on most satisfactory evidence, of stealing five fow[illegible]ly one morning in July, and sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET *August 3d.*—The following curious case occurred in the course of Saturday morning:—

A musician in the *Coldstream Guards*, and a chimney-sweeper of small stature, both dressed

in the *uniform* of their professions, appeared to prefer a charge of assault, &c. against *Mrs. M'Intyre*, who was put to the bar under the following circumstances;—

The musician, on being sworn, stated, that in passing through New Round court in the Strand, that morning, he saw a number of persons collected there, and among them was the sweep, or as he was there termed, the "BISHOP,'" and while he tried to avoid getting into the crowd, he was, by Mrs. M'Intyre assaulted, and thrown against the "BISHOP," and she raised the cry of "*the bishop and the soldier*," and used many other gross expressions towards the "*soldier*" and the "*bishop*," for which, more than the assault, he and the sweep brought her to this office.

The conduct of the musician appeared to be most correct. He said that he had been 36 years in the army, and never was untill then *accused* of having any connection with the clergy or chimney-sweeps.

Mister Harris, the honest sweep, designated by the prisoner as a "*bishop*," stepped forward, "and said—What that ere gemman says is true. "I wants to know why this here *voman* should "call me a *bishop*—I gets my living honestly as "a sweep, and keeps a *vife* and five children—"and though I be's always called a clergyman, "and belonging to the cloth, and that ere kind "of things, I assure your honours, I be no '*bi-*"*shop*."

Mr. Halls said, it was quite certain that he was not a bishop, nor suspected here of being one.

Mister Harris said, "that it was hard that he "nor any one of his business, could not now "walk the streets without being called '*bishop*,' "a term, from what took place lately at Marl-"borough-street, he utterly abhorred." *Mister* "*Harris* concluded his address with assuring "the magistrates, that "I wants not to be *de-*"*signated* with the *initials* of a bishopric. I gets "my living by *vorking;* I am no bishop, and I "now claims your honour's protection from "that ere *vile vord*."

The magistrates committed *Mistress M'Intyre* for the assault, and assured *Mister Harris* that his character was completely free from the suspicion of being a bishop.

During this examination, which, for the amusement of the office, continued some time, the bench and all others were in one continued roar of laughter

NEW BAILEY COURT-HOUSE,
MANCHESTER, JULY 20.

William Johnson, a venerable looking old man, with a long beard and hair, both as white as snow, was brought up on a charge of vagrancy. Mr. Samuel John Smith stated that the prisoner went, in a state of intoxication, to the house of Mrs. Thomson, at Cheetham-hill, and demanded some flowers out of the garden; and, on being denied, became so abusive and troublesome, that it was found necessary to take him into custody. In addition to which Ward, the assistant at the Vagrant Office, stated that the prisoner had been begging about the town for a month. The prisoner was then called upon to give an account of himself; and he stated that he was *one hundred and four years old* last November; that he was a native of Campbeltown, in Argyleshire; that he was proceeding from Scotland to London, and had walked 20 miles from leaving Glasgow until he arrived in Chester, where his legs failed him, and he was unable to proceed; and then he began to dance violently and to support himself by the front of the bar, as if he was unable to do so. Mr. Smith said, that, as to the prisoner's character, he had had sufficient proof to the contrary; for whilst he (Mr. Smith) went a very short distance to procure assistance to take the prisoner into custody, the latter had made such good use of his legs as to get clean out of sight, and he was obliged to be followed a long way before he could be overtaken.—The magistrate then asked the prisoner what motive he had for going to London; but it did not appear that he had any definite object in view. The magistrate ordered the prisoner to be discharged; but cautioned him to make the best of his way out of the town, which the prisoner promised to do, and retired from the bar with great alacrity.—Nothwithstanding his great age, he appeared to see and hear as well as any man in the court.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.
MANCHESTER, JULY 13, 1822.

BURSTING OF AN ENGINE-BOILER.—Yesterday, about two oclock, the neighbourhood of Downing-street, Ardwick, was alarmed by a tremendous explosion, which shook the houses to their foundations; and on examination, it was found that the boiler of a steam-engine belonging to Messrs. J. and G. Hollings, brass-founders, Tipping's-street, had blown up, and completely destroyed the boiler-house, scarcely leaving one brick upon another. The boiler itself, which would weigh several tons, was torn open in every direction, forced from its place, and thrown into the air; and it now lies upon the ruins, at some distance from, and several feet higher than its former situation. Several adjoining buildings, connected with the foundry, were seriously damaged, and a wall, about ten yards from the boiler, was thrown down. Very serious injury was also done to the windows, doors, roofs, and furniture of the neighbouring houses, by the bricks, pipes, and pieces of iron, which were projected in every direction by the expensive force of the steam. Many bricks were driven into Downing-street, a distance of at least 70 yards; and several windows were broken in the houses erected by the late Mr. Hulme, on the south-west side of Downing-street, near the bridge. Amidst such a destruction of property, it is a consolation to find that there was no loss of lives, and that the personal injuries caused by the explosion are neither numerous nor of a dangerous nature. A little girl (as we were informed) had her leg broken by a brick in Downing-street; a man who was standing in a back yard between Downing-street and the boiler, had his arm severely bruised from a similar cause; and one of Messrs. Hollings' workmen was severely bruised on one of his legs. Several of the men narrowly escaped being crushed to death by the falling buildings. The engineer had providentially been called to assist in lifting something in the yard, and had just left the engine-house when the explosion took place. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the engine was of the *high-pressure* kind; and we were informed on the spot that it had *no safety valve*, but when the engineer saw that the steam was too high, he turned a cock, and suffered it to escape!—It is to be hoped that this, and other accidents of a similar nature, which have recently occurred, will lead to the disuse of high-pressure engines. It was only last week that we announced the death of two persons in consequence of a similar explosion at Chester: and two more are since dead, in consequence of the injuries they received.

ACCIDENT AT SOUTHPORT.—A very distressing accident occurred on Sunday last at Southport. Mr. John Hoskins, a very promising young gentleman, about nineteen years of age, 3d son of Mr. Richard Hoskins, of this town, had attended church in the morning, and finding on his return with a companion named Bullock that it was high water, determined to bathe. The two young men accordingly went into the water; and Mr. Hoskins proposed to his friend they should swim out to a boat which was moored about 100 yards from them. This Mr. Bullock declined; but Hoskins, having confidence in his own powers, set off for the purpose of doing it. He had accomplished his object, and was returning, when one of the machine-keepers observed to Mr. John Robinson, of Church-street, in this town, (who, having just bathed was returning to his machine,) "See; he's drowning." Mr. Robinson looked, and heard Mr. Hoskins cry for help. Two or three boatmen and machinemen were standing about, but none of them offered any assistance. Mr. Robinson therefore shouted to Mr. Hoskins to support himself, and swimming as fast as he could towards him, reached him before he had ever gone down, and caught him by the hair. Mr. R. drew and pushed him by this means several yards towards the shore, but the unfortunate youth appeared to have lost all consciousness, and at length his hair, being short and wet, slipt from Mr. Robinson's grasp, and he immediately sunk. Mr. Robinson made several ineffectual attempts to catch him as he was sinking, but not being himself a very expert swimmer, did not dive after him, concluding that as he had not (at least so far as he (Mr. R.) had seen) been under water before, he would almost immediately rise again; and apprehensive that if Mr. Hoskins should, in his struggles, catch hold of him, his own life might be endangered. After waiting a minute or two, and finding that he did not rise, Mr. Robinson swam to the shore; and a net being procured, they commenced dragging for the body. The tide, however, having begun to recede, the body had been removed some distance from the place where the accident occurred; and nearly an hour elapsed before it was found. It was then immediately carried to the Hesketh Arms Inn, and, under the direction of two or three medical gentlemen, the usual means for restoring suspended animation were restored to, but unfortunately, without effect. Mr. Hoskins's companion, we understand, was so affected by the danger of his friend, as to be incapable of affording any assistance; and none of the boatmen or machine-keepers offered any. The place where Mr. Hoskins lost his life is not more than 20 or 30 yards from where the water is fordable; and Mr. Robinson is quite coufident, that with proper assistance from the boatmen, he could have saved him. Mr. Hoskins was a very amiable young man, and we understand intended for the church.

On Sunday morning, about two o'clock, two men named Davies, brothers, were robbing the garden of a person named Mark Mellor, in Park Lane near Macclesfield: Mellor's son, who had been on the watch all night, hearing them, took a loaded gun, and ordered them to desist, when the elder Davies attempted to wrest the gun from him.—Young Mellor then pulled the trigger, and the contents entered Davies's breast, and killed him on the spot.—The coroner's jury sat on the body the same day, and brought in a verdict of "*Justifiable homicide.*"

Selections.

LIFE, OR THE RULING PASSION.

(Continued.)

PART SECOND.

Life is a print-shop, where the eye may trace
A different outline, mark'd in every face;
From chiefs, who laurels reap in fields of blood,
Down to the hind, who tills those fields for food;
From the lorn nymph, in cloister'd abbey pent,
Whose friars teach to love, and to repent;
To the young captive in the Haram's bower,
Blest for a night, and empress of an hour:
From ink's retainers, perch'd in garret high,
Cobwebb'd around with many a mouldy lie:
Down to the pauper's brat, who, luckless wight!
Deep in the cellar first receiv'd the light;—
All, all impelled, as various passions move,
To write, to starve, to conquer, or to love!
All join to shift life's versicolour'd scenes,
Priests, poets, fiddlers, courtezans and queens;
And, be it pride, or dress, or wealth, or fame,
The acting principle is ne'er the same.
Each takes a different route, o'er hill, or vale,
The tangled forest, or the greensward dale.
But they who chiefly crowd the field, are those,
Who live by fashion—constables and beaus.
The first, I ween, are men of high report,
The law's staff-officers, and known at court.
The last, sweet elves, whose rival graces vie,
To wield the snuff-box, or enact a sigh;
To fashion's gossamer their lives devote,
The frieze, the cane, the cravat, and the coat;
In taste unpolish'd, yet in *ton* precise,
They sleep at theatres, and wake at dice;
While, like the pilgrim's scrip, or soldier's pack,
They carry all their fortune on their back.
From fops, we turn to pedants, deep and dull;
Grave, without sense—"O'erflowing, yet not full."
See the lank book-worm, pil'd with lumbering lore,
Wrinkled in Latin, and in Greek fourscore,
With toil incessant, thumbs the ancient page,
Now blots a hero, now turns down a sage!
O'er learning's field, with leaden he eye strays,
'Mid busts of fame, and monuments of praise.
With Gothic foot, he treads on flowers of taste,
Yet stoops to pick the pebbles from the waste.
Profound in trifles, he can tell how short
Were Æsop's legs, how large was Tully's wart;
And scal'd by Gunter, marks, with joy absurd,
The cut of Homer's cloak, and Euclid's *beard!*

Thus, thro' the weary watch of sleepless night,
This learned ploughman plods in piteous plight;
Till the dim taper takes French leave to doze,
And the fat folio tumbles on his toes.

Born in the fens of dullness, dark and mute;
Where lynx might sleep, and half-starved owlet hoot;
With head of adamant, and nerves of steel;
Without or pulse to throb, or soul to feel;
Not Nelson's glory could one bliss supply,
Nor Trenck's captivity excite a sigh.
Should beauty's queen, in all her charms disclosed,
As when to Paris' wondering eyes exposed,
She loosed her cestus, and unyoked her doves,
And stood unveiled 'mid Ida's conscious groves,
Attempt, with loveliest attitude of art,
To warm the polar current of his heart;
Vain were the toil, as Alexander's plan,
To carve Mount Athos to the form of man!

(To be continued.)

Erratum—In the 35th line, part first, inserted last week, for "*where*," read "*were*."

I left my country far away,
And o'er the ocean blithely came,
But little dreamed I here should stay,
To cherish one consuming flame.

I left my love behind me there,
I thought to meet her once again,
But ah! my life's consumed with care,
That cherished thought was all in vain.

Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things,
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

The Gaelic chiefs, as every one knows, were excessively proud of their rank and prerogatives. When the first Marquis of Huntly, then the chief of clan Gordon, was presented at the Court of James VI, he did not so much as incline his head before his Sovereign. Being asked why he failed in this point of etiquette, he replied, that he had no intention whatever of showing any disrespect to his King, but that he came from a country where all the world were used to bow down before him.—Again, when George the Second offered a patent of nobility to the chief of the Grants, the proud Celt refused it, saying, "Wha would then be Laird of Grant?"

The late Earl of Guildford being told that his large pair of gouty shoes had been stolen,—"Well, well," said his lordship, with his usual pleasantry, "all the harm I wish the thief is, that they may *fit him.*"

An Irish gentleman going to the Post-office, inquired if there were any letters for him:—"Your name, Sir?" said the clerk. "There is a good one, now," said the Hibernian; "why won't you see it on the back of the letter?"

SHARP SHAVING.—We lately mentioned the feat of a Liverpool *Tonsor*, who undertook for a wager to ***shave sixty persons in the hour***, and who actually operated on ***eighty-two*** within the time limited. This it seems was a mere *barber*-ism in the polite art, and an *artist* of the same description, at Burslem, of the name of Joseph Finney, scorning to be outdone in his way of trade, gave public notice on Tuesday week by the town crier, of his intention to ***shave gratis*** for ***one hour*** at the Bull's Head inn, the period of operation to commence at half-past nine o'clock, *a. m.* A great muster of applicants and amateurs was the consequence, and the market-place was thronged long before the time of action. His customers were *polled* in and out by examining and cross-examining committees. He shaved two persons some seconds within the first minute; and afterwards took it *leisurely* and shaved ***one hundred within the hour!***—having of course a regular *latherer*.

A very philosophical writer having the misfortune of a wife of a very unpleasant temper, was one day visited by a scholar of one of our Universities, when, in the midst of a deep discussion, they heard upon the staircase leading to his study door a violent quarrel between her and one of her servants, and in an instant she burst into the room, but instantly retreated on finding that her husband was engaged. The scholar started from his chair, and said to his friend, "What can be the cause of all this distress?"—"Oh, sit down," said the philosopher, very calmly "I cannot discover the origin of evil."

Mr. Kean, when in America, erected a monument to the late George Cooke. A friend who was a much greater admirer of the latter than he is of the former, suggests the following monumental inscription:

Beneath this marble lie entered,
George Cooke, and Shakspears's Dick the third.

Anniversary of the Birth-day of the immortal Barrington, the heaven-born Pickpocket.

The friends and admirers of the principles of this illustrious and never-to-be-forgotten character lately assembled at the flash-house in St. Giles's, to commemorate the anniversary of his birth-day. The chairman, after descanting upon the great talents of the hero, who

"Left his country for his country's good,"

concluded a neat and appropriate speech, by proposing the following toast, to be drunk with three times three, and standing, by all who were able to stand;—"The system of the immortal Barrington—we have lived by it, and blow me tight but we'll die by it."

A farm at Brookhouse, at Langsett, in the parish of Peniston, and county of York, pays yearly to Godfrey Boswell, Esq., a snow-ball at Midsummer, and a red rose at Christmas.

The following *lamp-oon* is said to have been found upon one of the new *lamp*-posts on Constitution hill:

The *trees* in the Park
Are illumined with gas,
But *after* it's dark
No creature can pass!
Ye sensible wights
Who govern our fates,
Extinguish your lights
Or open your gates.

The gates supposed to be alluded to, are those at the top of Constitution hill, Spring-gardens, the Horse guards, and Storey's gate, which are closed precisely at ten o'clock. All improvement however is progressive. Our forefathers did without the lamps; we of the present day shall have the credit of having introduced them, and some future generation perhaps my find out the use of them.

The son of a London banker eloped to Scotland with a great heiress, whom he married; but he objected to the demand of two guineas made by the riveter at Gretna Green, stating that Captain——had reported the charge to be only five shillings.—"True," replied *Vulcan*, "but I have already married the Captain *five times*, and, perhaps, I may never see your face again."

Ten drops of essential oil of lavender, distributed about a bed, will drive away bugs or fleas.

On the south wall of Streatham Church, is the following singular inscription:—"Elizabeth, wife Major-Gen. Hamilton, who was married 47 years, and never did ONE thing to oblige her husband!" (Not even when died?)

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Appendix to the Bombay G[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1823.

INQUEST ON THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERY.

Yesterday at a few minutes before three o'clock a jury of the most respectable inhabitants in the vicinity of the estate of the late Marquis of Londondery was empanelled, to inquire into the cause of the death of the above Noble Lord. The Coroner was Mr. Joseph Carter, of Deptford. The inquest was held at the house of the deceased lord, and to the credit of the individuals who were appointed to superintend the arrangements attendant upon this melancholy occasion, not the slightest attempt was made to keep the proceedings secret. Directions were given to the domestics to admit every person who desired to be present at the inquest. The jury having been sworn.

The Coroner addressed them in nearly the following terms:—Upon no proper occasion in the performance of his duty had his feeling been so excited as by the present unfortunate event. He was indeed so much afflicted that they must perceive he could hardly express himself as he wished. Upon this account he trusted they would excuse any triffling errors which he might commit in the exercise of his duty. The gentlemen of the jury were summoned and sworn to inquire into the cause of the death of a nobleman, who stood perhaps as high in the public estimation as any man in the country. That his Lordhip had met his death under particular circumstances, they doubtless must have learned. But it was his duty to inform them that they must remove from their minds all impressions which should not be borne out by the evidence. The gentlemen whom he addressed being neighbours of the deceased, were better able to form a just estimate of his characteer than he was. As a public man, it was impossible for him to weigh his character in any scales that he could hold. In private life he believed the world would admit that a more amiable man could not be found. Whether the important duties of the great office which he held pressed upon his mind, and conduced to the melancholy event which they had assembled to investigate, was a circumstance which in all probability never could be discovered. He understood that his Lordship had for some time past been so unwell as to require the assistance of a medical attendant. This gentleman would be examined on the inquest, and would doubtless be competent to describe the disease and affliction under which his Lordship laboured. That the dreadful blow which deprived the noble Lord of life was inflicted by his own hand, he believed the jury, when they came to hear the evidence, could not doubt. He understood it would be proved that no person in the house, except his Lordship, could have committed the act. When the jury should examine the situation of the body, and hear the evidence that would be submitted to them, he was convinced that they would be perfectly unanimous in that part of their verdict which went to declare the manner in which the deceased met his death. He felt that it was matter of delicacy to allude to the other part of the verdict and he would not presume to anticipate what it might be; but he trusted the result would be that which all good men desired. If the facts which he had heard were proved in evidence, he thought no man could doubt that at the time he committed the rash act his Lordship was labouring under a mental delusion. If however, it should unfortunately, appear that there was not sufficient evidence to prove what were generally considered the indications of a disordered mind, he trusted that the jury would pay some attention to his (the Coroner's) humble opinion, which was, that no man could be in his proper senses at the moment he commited so rash an act as self-murder. His opinion was in consonance with every moral sentiment, and of the information which the wisest of men had given to the world. The Bible declared that a man clung to nothing so strongly as his own life. He therefore viewed it as an anxiom, and an abstract principle that a man must necessarily be out of his mind at the moment of destroying himself. The jury, of course, would not adopt his opinion upon this point unless it were in unison with their own. He would not longer occupy the time and attention of the jury than to expreess his pleasure at seeing so respectable a body of gentlemen, and to add a hope that they would acquit themselves of their important duty to the satisfaction of the public, as well as of their own conciences. He must apologize for saying a few words more. The body was laying up stairs, and in the room adjoining to that in which it lay, the Marchioness at present was, and from thence it had been found impossible to remove her. To picture to the imagination any thing like the state of that noble lady's mind, was altogether impossible. The partition which divided the room in which the body lay from that which the Marchioness at present occupied was so thin, that the least noise being made in the former could not fail to be heard in the latter. The forms of law, however, required that the jury should view the body, and judge from the external marks, which it might exhibit, of the causes which had produced death; he therefore had only to request that the gentlemen would be as silent as possible. He was almost afraid that the creaking of their shoes might be the means of exciting ideas which would wound the feelings of the unhappy Marchioness. He was sure, under these circumstances, the jury would do every thing in their power to prevent the least noise, and he might observe that, it would be desirable to abstain from talking in the room where the body lay because any conversation must certainly be heard through the almost, he might say, paper partition. After the jury had satified themselves by viewing the body, they would return to execute the remaining part of their duty.

During this address of the Coroner, the domestics of the unfortunate Marquis who were in the room for the most part, shed tears; indeed, the love which the servants of his Lordship bore towards him was, we will not say suprising (for kind and honourable treatment from a gentleman to those persons who are dependent upon him, must ever procure such a result), but highly creditable both to him and the individuals who composed his household.

Before the jury left the room for the purpose of seeing the body, one of them suggested that his colleagues, as well as himself, should take of[illegible] their shoes in orde[illegible] any noise that might [illegible] walking. This hint was [illegible] and the jury left the room.

After what had fallen from [illegible] feeling of delicacy prevented as fro[illegible] nying the jury up stairs, although we [illegible] en to understand that no objection woul[illegible] been made to such a proceeding. In fact, a[illegible] have before hinted, no attempt at concealme[illegible] was manifested on the part of the household but on the contrary a desire was shown to afford the public an opportunity of ascertaining the particulars of an event respecting which much interest must necessarily be excited.

The following description of the situation of the body at the time the jury viewed it we believe to be correct:—The body was enveloped in a dressing gown, and the head was covered with a handkerchief. The feet were towards the window. The blood which proceeded from the wound was still upon the ground.

After being absent about 10 minutes, the jury returned evidently much afflicted by the melancholy spectacle which they had just beheld.

The first witness called was Anne Robinson, who being sworn, deposed as follows:—"I wait upon the Marchioness of Londonderry: I knew the Marques of Londonderry: his body rowlies upstairs. In my opinion he has been ill during the last fortnight, but particularly so since Monday week. On Monday morning he rang the bell; I answered it: he inquired why my Lady had not been to see him. Her Ladyship had been with him all night, and I told his so. Her Ladyship at this time was not in the room. I then went away. The bell rang again. When I answered it he asked if Dr. Bankhead had been to see him? I told him that Dr. Bankhead had been with him about two hours and a half in the evening. It was about 4 in the morning when he asked me this question When I told him that Dr. Bankhead had been with him, he asked what he had said to the Doctor—whether he had talked any nonsense to him, or any thing particular, as he had no recollection on the subject. I replied, that I was not in the room during the time that he talked with the doctor. I then left the room. He rang again about seven o'clock. I went to him. He then asked me what I wanted there. My Lady was with him at the time. She had been with him since four o'clock, and she answered, that my Lord wanted his breakfast. My Lord and Lady were in bed at the time. I left the room and brought the breakfast up. He sat up in the bed and tasted part of it. He found fault with it, and said it was not a breakfast fit for him. He said there was no butter there the butter however, was on the tray, as usual, and I pointed it out to him. The manner in which he spoke struck me as being uncommon; it was in a sharp tone, which was unusual with him. I left the room after this. The bell rang again in about half an hour; that was about half past seven. My Lady was in the room at this time, and I cannot tell who rang the bell. When I entered the room he asked me whether Dr. Bankhead had come from town. I told him that Dr. Bankhead had slept in the house. He then said that he wished to see him. My Lady then got up and came to me at the door, and said something to me. I went to Dr.

s message. d him that in two minu- speaking to my to go to Dr. Bank- a conspiracy against time desired me to tell he was wanted as soon as When I returned and told my Dr. Bankhead would come, my lady of bed and retired to her dressing-room. s moment my Lord also got out of bed, turned to the right into his own dressing-om. [Several questions were here put to he witness to ascertain the precise situation of these rooms. From the answers which she returned, it appeared that the common sleeping room, opened into a passage, on either side of which was a dressing-room, Lady Londonderry's on the left, his Lordship's on the right. At the extremity of the passage was another door, behind which Dr. Bankhead was waiting.] I had just opened the door of my Lady's dressing room, into which she had entered, when my Lord rushed past me into his own room. I opened the outside door, and told the circumstance to Dr. Bankhead, who immediately followed my lord into his dressing-room. I cannot tell what passed there, but I heard my Lord open his window before the doctor entered his room. Immediately when the doctor entered the room he (the doctor) exclaimed 'Oh, my Lord', or 'Oh, my God,' I cannot recollect which. I heard no reply to this from my Lord. I instantly rushed into the room, and saw the doctor with my Lord in his arms. I remained in the room till I saw the Doctor lay him with his face upon the ground. I saw the blood running from him while Dr. Bankhead held him. I saw a knife. I heard my Lord say nothing. I was certainly much alarmed The knife was in his right hand. [A penknife with an ivory handle, and upon which there was no appearance of blood was here shown to the witness.] I believe that to be the penknife which I saw in my Lord's hands. After staying a few minutes in my Lord's dressing-room, I followed Dr. Bankhead to my Lady. I had previously raised an alarm, and it was now general throughout the house. To the best of my belief, my Lord did not live four minutes after I saw him. I did not perceive any wound nor any blood while he was in his bed-room. No person was with him in the interval between his leaving his dressiug-room and his death but Dr. Bankhead. His state of mind appeared to be very incorrect for he last three or four days of his life. He appeared to be very wild in every thing he said or did. He wanted from me a box which he said Lord Clanwilliam had given to me. His Lordship, however, had never given me any. He also asked me for his keys, when he had them about him. During the last fortnight he was accustomed to say that every body had conspired against him. He was very severe in his manner of speaking, which I never noticed before, he being in general mild and kind. When he saw two people speaking together, he always and, "There is a conspiracy laid against me." A great many circumstances induce me to believe that he was out of his mind a fortnight before his death. He scolded my lady on Sunday afternoon, because, as he said, she had not been near him all day, she had entirely forsaken him. Her Ladyship, however, had been sitting with him all the morning." The witness, in conclusion, repeated her belief that his Lordship had been in a state of mental delusion for some weeks pervious to his death.

• The second witness examined was Charles Bankhead, M. D. of Lower Brock-street, Grosvenor-square.—"On last Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock. I received a note from Lady Londonderry, desiring me to come as soon as I could to see the Marquis of Londondeury, at his house in St. James's-square. Her note stated that she was very anxious about his Lordship, as she thought he was very ill and very nervous; that they were to leave town for North-Cray at seven o'clock in the evening, and that she hoped I would come before that hour. I arrived in St. James's-square at six o'clock, and found my Lord and Lady alone in the drawing-room. Upon feeling his pulse I conceived him to be exceedingly ill. He complained of a severe headache, and of a confusion of recollection. He looked pale, and was very much distressed in his manner. I told him that I thought it was necessary that he should he cupped, and that I would stay and dine with his lady and himself whilst the cupper came. The cupper soon arrived, and took seven ounces of blood from the nape of his Lordship's neck. After the operation was performed, he stated that he was very much relieved, and I advised him to lay himself quietly down on the sofa for half an hour; and as he had scarcely eaten the whole day, to take a cup of tea before he got into the carriage to return to North Cray. He followed my advice, and laid himself down on the couch, where he remained very tranquil. After this he drank two cups of tea. I waited until I saw my lady and himself get into the carriage in order to return to North Cray. Before his departure his Lordship said, that as I must be sure he was very ill, he expected that I would come to North Cray and stay all Saturday night, and if possible, all Sunday. I sent with him some opening medicines, which he was to take early on Saturday in order that I might know the effect they had produced on my arrival. I know that he took these powders on Saturday. I arrived at North Cray about 7 o'clock an Saturday afternoon, I understood that his Lordship had not been out of bed all day, and I immediately proceeded to his bedroom. On entering his bedroom, I observed that his manner of looking at me expressed suspicion & alarm. He said it was very odd that I should come into his bedroom first, before going into the dining-room below. I answered that I had dined in town, and knowing that the family were at dinner down stairs, I had come to visit him. Upon this he made a reply which surprised me exceedingly. It was to this effect—that I seemed particularly grave in my manner, and that• something must have happened amiss. He then asked me abruptly whether I had any thing unpleasant to tell him? I answered, 'No; that I was surprised at his question, and the manner in which it was proposed? He then said, the truth was, that he had reason to be suspicious in some degree, but that he hoped that I would be the last person who would engage in any thing that would be injurious to him. His manner of saying this was so unusal and so disturbed as to satisfy me that he was at the moment labouring under mental delusion. I entreated him to be very tranquil, and prescribed for him some more cooling and aperient medicines. confined him to barley water, and allowed him slops only. I remained with him during Saturday night and till one o'clock on Sunday morning, Though his fever was not very high during any part of this time, yet the incoherence of his speech and the uncomfortableness of his manner continued unaltered. During Sunday I visited him frequently, and continued with him in the evening till half-past 12 o'clock, I advised him to be as tranquil as possible, and told him that I would endeavour to persuade my Lady to come to bed. I slept in a room very near that of his Lordship. On Monday morning, about seven o'clock, Mrs. Robinson, my Lady Londonderry's maid, came to my room door, and asked if I was dressed, telling, me, 'my Lord wished to see me by and by.' I answered, that I was ready to come that moment; but Mrs. Robinson said, that she did not wish me to come then, because her Ladyship had not left the bed room. In about half an hour, she returned again, and said, that his Lordship would be glad to see me immediately, as her Ladyship was putting on her gown, in order to go into her own dressing-room. On walking from my own room to Lord Londonderry's bed-room I observed that the door of the latter was open, and could perceive that his Lordship was not in it. In an instant Mrs. Robinson said to me, His Lordship has gone into his dressing-room, I stepped into his dressing room, and saw him in his dressinggown, standing with his front towards the window, which was opposite to the door at which I entered. His face was directed toward the ceiling. Without turning his head, on the instant he heard my step he exclaimed, "Bankhead, let me fall upon your arms—'tis all over," As quickly as possible I ran to him. thinking he was fainting and going to fall. I caught him in my arms as he was falling, and perceived that he had a knife in his right hand, very firmly clinched, and all over blood. I did not see him use it: he must have used it before I came into the room. In falling he declined upon one side, and the blood burst from him like a torrent from a watering pot. I was unable to support him, and he fell out of my arms. I think the wound must have been inflicted as soon as I put my foot on the threshold of the door, as its nature was such that the extinction of life must have followed it in the twinkling of an eye. I think that not less than two quarts of blood flowed from him in one minute I am satisfied that a minute did not elapse from the moment of my entering the room until he died, and during that time he said not a word except that which I have ready mentioned. It was impossible that any human being could have inflicted the wound but himself. Having known him intimately for the last 30 years, I have no hesitation in saying that he was perfectly insane when he committed this act. I had noticed a great decline in the general habit of his health for some weeks prior to his death; but I was not aware of the mental delusion under which he was labouring till within three or four days of his decease."

After Dr. Bankhead had finished his testimony, the Coroner inquired whether there were any more witnesses who could speak to the nature of this transaction. He was informed that there were several; but a doubt being thrown out as to the necessity of calling them after the evidence which had already been adduced, he said that he should consult the jury upon the point, and in consequence ordered the room to be cleared of all spectators.

After the Coroner and Jury had been left to themselves for half an hour, notice was given that strangers were again permitted to enter the room, in which they were sitting. On reaching it, we found the Jury ranged round the Coroner's table, and giving their assent to a verdict which he read to them. The verdict stated, "That on Monday, Aug. 12, and for some time previous, the Most Noble, Robert Marquis of Londondery, under a grievous disorder did labour and languish, and became in consequence delirious and of insane mind; and that, whilst in that state, with a knife of iron and steal, he

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did inflict on himself on the left side of his neck, and of the carotid artery a wound of one inch in length, and half an inch in depth, of which he instanly died ; and that no other person except himself was the cause of his death."

We observed Lord Clanwilliam, Lord G. Seymour, Mr. Plants, and several other official gentlemen, in and about the house in the course of the morning.

There were two reports current in North and Foots Cray yesterday morning, regarding the cause of Lord Londonderry's death. One of them attributed it to a violent quarrel said to have taken place between his Majesty and his Lordship on Friday morning, and the other to the fatigues and anxiety of mind occasioned him by the great pressure of business duriug the last session of Parliament.

Suppl. to the Bombay Courier,—Jan. 11.

FUNERAL.

OF THE LATE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY.

The remains of this lamented Nobleman were on Tuesday deposited in Westminster, Abbey. Every thing like ostentatious display was studiously avoided, but nevertheless the procession was of such length, and the rank and importance of those by whom it was attended so generally known, that a large crowd assembled at an early hour. The windows of all the houses from St. James's-square to the Abbey were filled with respectable persons, who manifested the deepest tokens of regret. Between six and seven in the evening of Monday, Mr. Newton, the Undertaker, with his assistants, arrived from London. Mr. Chittenden also, who had the furnishing department of the ceremony, came down shortly after. He was soon followed by a hearse drawn by six horses, and one mourning coach and four. In the mean time, the will of the late Marquess was read by his Lordship's Solicitor, Mr. Grome, in the presence of Lord Clanwilliam, Lord G. Seymour, Lady Suffield, Lord Ancram, and several other persons. At half past nine o'clock, the body, inclosed in the shell of wood and the lead coffin only, was placed in the hearse; and in a few minutes after, it set forward. Having passed through Foot's Cray, it went on a hard trot for two or three miles' but afterwards slackened its pace, especially when passing through the different villages. On reaching the New Cross turnpike, the procession turned off from the Kent road, taking the direction of Vauxhall-bridge, through Grosvenor Place and Piccadilly, to his Lordship's house in St. James's-square. It was half past one o'clock when the procession reached St. James's square, and at that hour there were not more than 30 persons waiting its arrival. Previous to the arrival of the body, an apartment on the ground floor of the house, called the yellow room, was lined with superfine cloth, and hung with six silver sconces, each bearing two wax candles. Tressels were also prepared, on which was deposited the state coffin. This was covered with Genoa velvet, and richly decorated with gilt ornaments, consisting of coronets, enclosed in panners, together with silver stars. The interior shell having been deposited in the state coffin, the lid was screwed down, and a black velvet pall, trimmed with a treble flounce of white satin, thrown over the whole. At the west end of the room, against the wall, was placed a large hatchment of diamond form, on which were emblazoned the arms of the deceased, with the Marquess's motto, " *Metuenda corolla draconis.*" Upon the top of the coffin were then placed several plumes of ostrich feathers, each surmounted by a small streamer terminating in a point, on which was painted a coronet. At the head of the coffin, on a rich crimson velvet cushion, stood the coronet of the deceased; and on each side stood three immense wax candles, in massive silver candlesticks. At an early hour on Wednesday morning, several persons were permitted to view the melancholy scene, among whom were many of the tradesmen of the family, who departed deeply affected.

PROCESSION TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The carriages of the nobility and gentry which were to close the procession, assembled in Jermyn-street.—Among them we noticed those of the Duke of Wellington; Duchess of Richmond; the Marquesses of Hertford and Aylesbury; Lords Harrowby, Maryborough, Westmoreland, Bathurst. Sidmouth, Listowell, Sidney, Blessington, Mount Edgcumbe. Aberdean, Melbourn, Clive, and Graham; the Judge Advocate General; the Hon. W. Lumb; and the Lord Mayor, &c. At half past seven, the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased began to arrive. In the drawing-room, the scene was particularly impressive. The crowd at this period in front of the house was extremely great, but from the activity of the Police Officers, who were in attendance, perfect order was maintained; and it is but just to state, that, on the part of the populace, there was not the slightest disposition manifested to break that regularity which the solemnity of the occasion demanded; with we believe but one exception, wherein an unfeeling individual who interrupted the solemnity by loud and repeated huzzas, who was most properly secured by a Peace Officer. At a quarter to nine the whole moved towards the Abbey. The line of procession was through St. James's square, Georges-street. Pall mall, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Whitehall, Parliament street, and then turning to the righ by Georges-street, to the great west door of the Abbey, where the first carriage arrived at a quarter after nine o'clock. Among those who were admitted to the Jerusalem Chamber, and who had arrived previous to the body reaching the Abbey, were several Members of the Opposition.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

On the door being opened, the whole of the persons admitted hastened in the grave. The platform and the rail which enclosed it were covered with black cloth, and four coils of rope lay near the grave, by which the corpse was to be lowered. The gentlemen of the Foreign Office had attended at the Jerusalem Chamber, from eight o'clock. Here the Foreign Ambassadors, with their suites, attended. Shortly after nine o'clock Mr, Chittenden, who had been at St. James's square, informed Mr. Newton that the cavalcade would arrive in about ten minutes. Upon this the latter gentleman proceeded to form that part of the procession, which was to meet the corpse within the walls. The gentlemen of the Foreign Office first left the Jerusalem Chamber, the Ambassadors immediately followed. Many of them wore stars, and all had silk scarfs and hat-bands. The whole of the persons admitted into the Abbey, as spectators, those only excepted who were placed in the organ loft, were arranged in two lines, extending from the choir to the western door.

Mr. Frederick Stewart (now Lord Castlereagh) as well as his brother, Mr. J. Stewart, were much affected as they approached the grave: and, among the mourners, many exhibited symptons of the greatest affliction. At 20 minutes to ten, the body was lowered into the sepulchre. The vocal corps then sung." Man that is born of a woman,', When this was concluded, the Dean of Westminster read the funeral service in a solemn and impressive manner. The prayers ended, the vocal gentlemen, who were drawn up against the small door opposite the grave, which opens into the choir, sung " I heard a voice from Heaven," and this concluded the service. The Earl of Liverpool was close by the grave, on which, during the greater part of the service, his eyes were stedfastly fixed. Behind him stood the Lord Chancellor in tears. The Duke of Wellington was next to the left of the Premier. On the left of the Duke stood his brother, Lord Maryborough; and next to him appeared the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Hon. Frederick Robinson stood near the Lord Chancellor, on his Lordship's right,

At the east end of the grave, the bearer of the coronet took his place, where he remained till the mourners had retired. The present Lord Castlereagh, with his brother and kinsman were there; and from that extremity of the spulchre, round to the spot occupied by the members of the Government, the line was filled up by the friends of the deceased, near whom the Foreign Ambassadors who attended on this mournful occasion, assembled. When the ceremony was concluded, the Earl of Liverpool, the Lord Chancellor, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, took a last sad view of the coffin which contained the mortal remains of their deceased friend, and the whole of the mourners then retired. The organ did not strike up while they were departing, but the most profound silence prevailed.

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